

UN To Study South Africa

Dark Nations Get Resolution Passed

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—With the United States discreetly abstaining, a solid block of small nations representing the darker people of the world hammered a resolution through the General Assembly of the United Nations Friday which opened the way for the UN to investigate the racial situation in the union of South Africa.

Led by India's Madame Vijaya Pandit and supported by the block of Soviet Russia, the colored nations beat down every attempt by and other colonial powers to sidestep the color question and adopted the resolution by a vote of 35 to one.

Twenty-three nations, including the United States, abstained from voting. South Africa was the only nation voting against the resolution.

To Study Treatment

Adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly authorizes the UN to set up a committee of nations to go into South Africa and study the treatment of colored people and report its findings to the next General Assembly.

The passage of the resolution marks a victory for the darker races in one of the most explosive and hardest fought issues to come before the world forum at this session.

South Africa, whose treatment of its nine million colored people has been labeled as a flagrant

violation of the UN charter, contended to the bitter end that her racial situation is a "domestic" affair and that she has no authority to look into it.

Support From Colonials

She received support from the colonial block of nations during the debate of the question but when the time came to vote it was so obvious that the dark nations would carry the day that South Africa's supporters "abstained"

from voting rather than be on the losing side.

The vote thus brings to a showdown the issue of South Africa's "apartheid," or segregation policy. It also will bring a showdown between the UN and South Africa which has indicated that it might walk out on the UN if the resolution was passed.

In still another area, the overwhelming victory is certain to bring increased resistance from South Africa's native population to the "apartheid" policy which has already resulted in turmoil in that country.

Madame Pandit said after the vote that "Africa and Asia are on the march and they will no longer accept the indignities imposed on them in the name of a white civilization."

Named by U. N. to Study Segregation in South Africa



Dr. Ralph Bunche



Hernan Santa Cruz



Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet

U. N. Names Bunche and 2 Others to Study South African Race Strife; Malan Bar Due

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 22—As his final official act early this morning before suspending the session of the United Nations General Assembly until February, Lester B. Pearson of Canada, Assembly president, named Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile and Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico as members of a commission to study the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa.

He also named Cuba, Syria and Yugoslavia as members of a commission to inquire into the treatment of the Indian minority in South-West Africa. Individual members will be named by their Governments, probably after the first of the year.

Whether the two commissions, which were established during the recent session, will ever function actively remains a moot question in view of repeated statements here recently by Ambassador Gerhardus P. Jooste of the South African delegation that his Government would regard resolutions calling for such commissions as without validity. The South Afri-

can attitude had been that the actions constituted interference with domestic matters outside the Assembly's competence. The indications were that the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan would refuse to receive the commission members.

The objective of the commissions is to uncover some method of reconciling the interests of the Governments and populations concerned, and to suggest some plan of procedure to the Assembly.

Dr. Bunche, Nobel Prize winner, who is a Negro, is principal director for the United Nations in the Department of Trusteeship and Information From Non-Self-Governing Territories. Until recently Dr. Torres Bodet was director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He also is a former Minister of Education in Mexico. Señor Santa Cruz, formerly a president of the General Assembly, returned to Chile a few weeks ago after having served five years as permanent representative of his country at the United Nations.

Liberian Delegate *Afro-American* May Face Recall

P.1
Failed To Support Bloc Of Colored
Baltimore
Nations On Vote Over Tunisia

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A Liberian delegate to the United Nations may be recalled by his government for failing to follow instructions to vote with the Asian-African bloc of nations.

The delegate, Ernest B. Jones, Liberian Secretary of War, abstained from voting on a resolution to invite the Bey of Tunis to appear before the UN in the debate on Tunisia. He had been told to vote for the resolution.

The resolution was defeated 27 to 24.

Accusing Delegate Jones was Joseph J. Mends - Cole, a member of the Liberian House of Representatives. Cole was thoroughly incensed over the action of his fellow delegate for abstaining on the vote.

"If I could, I would catch a plane and fly home to Liberia," Mr. Cole said in expressing his disgust.

Wanted Bey To Appear

The controversy arose when the Asian - African bloc of colored nations in the UN proposed a resolution which asked the UN to invite the Bey of Tunis to come to the UN and personally present his side of the Tunisian question to the world forum.

Liberia, which has been lining up with the dark races of the world in the current session of the UN was expected to vote along with the bloc on the resolution. The same support was expected from Haiti and Ethiopia.

As the debate grew more heated, however, word was passed through the UN that the United States which was opposed to the resolution was exerting pressure on Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia to vote against the resolution. These reports could not be proved.

When the resolution finally was out to a vote however, Haiti flat-

ly voted against it and Liberia and Ethiopia "abstained" and the resolution failed to pass.

Ignored Instructions

Mr. Mends - Cole then charged that Mr. Jones, who abstained on the vote had not acted in accordance with the wishes of the Liberian delegation and with the instructions given to the delegation by President Tubman of Liberia.

He said President Tubman had called the Liberian delegation to fully support the African bloc on the Tunisian question and that in abstaining Mr. Jones had failed to comply with these instructions.

Mr. Jones, in explaining his abstention to the AFRO said he was not scheduled to have represented his country on the issue, but that he was substituting for Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia and member of the Liberian delegation.

He said his delegation would support the Tunisian question as a whole, but that in abstaining on the invitation to the Bey he was merely saying in effect that he did not feel anything could be accomplished by inviting him to appear before the UN.

Ethiopia and Haiti gave virtually the same reasons for their action on the resolution.

Hints Double - Cross

Mr. Mends-Cole, however charged that his delegation had caucused with the African-Asian bloc long before the Tunisian question was put on the agenda and that Liberia had agreed to support the bloc all the way. He implied that the abstention of Mr. Jones smacked of a double cross.

The African - Asian bloc leaders were highly disappointed on the action taken by the three dark countries and voiced their feelings about it.

The bloc is a coalition of dark countries led by India and Pakistan which is challenging the

white supremacy theories of the colonial powers all over the United Nations.

The United States went down the line with the colonial powers on Friday, voting all the way with the Union of South Africa, England and others to defeat the resolution which would have called on the French to reopen negotiations with Tunisia in its fight to win independence.

Dennis Returns

Gabriel Dennis, chairman of the Liberian delegation, confirmed that Jones had voted wrong. He said Jones, who was acting for him, had not followed instructions given him.

On Friday, Dennis returned to the session and voted with the African - Asian bloc in support of its losing fight to have France resume negotiations with Tunisia.

Elsewhere on the UN front Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate delegate from the United States, supported a French resolution citing military heroes of all nations, who have given their lives in Korea.

The resolution which was passed, would confer a mark of honor on those who lost their lives fighting for peace in Korea. The citation, as proposed by the French, will read: 'Died for the United Nations.'

Prostitution is dying all over the world, a survey just completed by the Economic and Social Council of the UN discloses.

50 Nations Report

The report shows that 50 nations, including the United States, do not license or recognize any brothels or houses of prostitution.

Eleven nations including Soviet Russia stated in reply to the survey that they would submit no report because there is no problem in their countries with prostitution.

South Africa reported that most

of its prostitutes are Europeans or "colored" (mixed blood) women. None of them is registered.

Did He Vote Wrong?



UN Delegate Ernest B. Jones of Liberia, who may face recall because he ignored instructions and abstained on a vote to invite the Bey of Tunis to appear before the UN. Fellow delegate J. Mends Cole insists Jones should have cast his ballot with the Asian-African bloc of nations.

Asiatic-Soviet Bloc In UN Votes Africa Racism Probe

Apr. American P. 1
Baltimore Md.
Oct. 11-29-52
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Thirty-six Asiatic, African, Soviet, and Latin American nations, Wednesday, voted to set up in the United Nations a key committee to inquire into the "international aspects and implications of the racial situation in the Union South Africa."

They were bitterly opposed by South Africa, herself, and six European nations and the United States. Fifteen countries represented in the UN abstained from voting on the question, which has become one of the most ticklish the assembly has faced during this meeting.

The majority vote of the UN was a direct slap at South Africa, which under Premier Daniel Malan has pressed for a white supremacy movement that involves social, economic and political separation of about 80 per cent of the nation's population.

British Against Step
The vote to investigate conditions in that republic was taken by a combination of the darker nations' representatives despite the fact that Britain and other lighter-skinned nations argued that such an intervention might begin the transformation of the United Nations "into dis-united nations."

An emotional zenith was reached on the debate, participated in by 45 representatives when G. P. Jooste, delegate from South Africa, accused Prof. A. S. Bokhari of Pakistan of using his eloquence "to deliberately incite civil disobedience and even open rebellion in my country."

Responded Professor Bokhari: "It is better to be carried away by emotions than bogged down by legal sophistries." He added that South Africa was moving "in a reverse direction" than that set by the human rights provisions of the UN charter.

Probe Of S. Africa OK'd By UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — A proposal to create a three-man commission to study the racial segregation policies of South Africa passed the United Nations General Assembly's Special Political committee last week by a vote of 35-2.

The United States, in the peculiar position of tolerating racial segregation within its own borders, refused to take a stand. Along with 21 other nations, the U. S. did not vote.

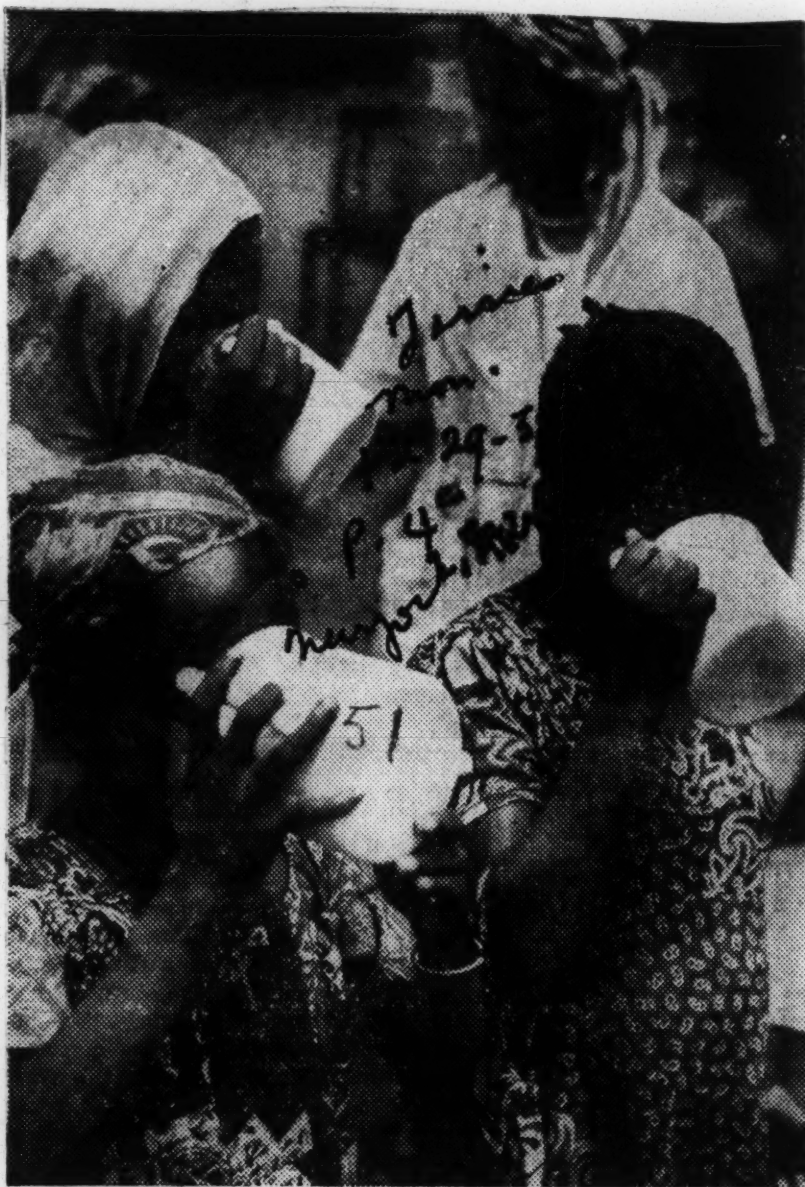
South Africa protested vigorously and contended that the ruling was "null and void." Observers suggested that this was an indication that the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan will offer no cooperation at all to the U.N. delegation when it begins its study.

Members of the commission will be selected from a list of suggested persons by Lester B. Pearson, assembly president.

The matter will not be official until it passes the General Assembly. But this is considered only a matter of routine since it has the same 60 nation membership as the committee which OK'd the plan last week.

Voting against the measure was South Africa, of course, and Peru. Abstaining were the United States, the colonial powers, some Latin American countries and the four Scandinavian states.

Only a few days ago, the committee approved a "good offices commission" to negotiate the dispute between the Union of South Africa and persons of Indian origin.



A U. N. TREAT: Children of the village of Mutaigu, Belgian Congo, drinking milk supplied by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

United Nations News

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —
(ANP) — The municipality of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, reportedly desires the assistance of an American firm in connection with the proposed construction of a new water-filtering plant at Guafersa, about 18 kilometers from Addis Ababa. As planned, the plant is expected to have a filtering capacity of at least 15,000 cubic meters of water every 24 hours.

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY RETURNS FROM AFRICA

Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, returned to London this week after a 10,000-mile tour of Africa.

Lyttelton said development in the territories he visited was being pushed along rapidly.

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In London the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, received this week Seretse Khama, British-exiled Chief of the Bamangwate Tribe, at Seretse's request.

Seretse expressed concern about recent events in the Bamangwate reserve and anxiety regarding the care of his property since his agent has been arrested. Reportedly Lord Salisbury informed him of the "action" taken by the Administration to restore order.

Meetings have been held at the headquarters of the World Bank between engineers from India and Pakistan to study, together with Bank engineers, possible technical measures to increase the supplies of water available from the Indus system of rivers for purposes of economic development.

The meetings were arranged by Eugene R. Black, president of the Bank, during his visit to India and Pakistan in February.

Italian administration of Somaliland with respect to the political and economic progress of the Somalis has been under sharp criticism in the current sessions of the UN Trusteeship Council. Even the Council representative from the Philippines has been careful to point out that unless Italian administration changes its course of action, the political independence for Somaliland by 1960 will not be possible.

Foreign trade of South Africa, controversial UN center, for January and February of this year was \$24,760,464.

In commenting on the crucial South African situation recently in the London Observer Peter Abrahams, the well-known South African native writer, stated in part, "I have not found (in the visit back to Johannesburg) any marked interest among the non-Europeans in the Torch Commando or the present constitutional crisis."

"Their view is that both white groups are dedicated to upholding the color bar and that the non-Europeans must therefore liberate themselves. There is no clear idea as to how this liberation is to come about, no technique of struggle has as yet been evolved. I found one point of agreement — that, with things going as they are, violence one day is inevitable."

The problem of raising \$182,000,000 to finance the Volta hydro-electric scheme in the Gold Coast (Ghana) has been discussed at a London conference by representatives of the British Government, the Gold Coast government, the Aluminum Company of Canada, and the British Aluminum company.

Dr. Bunche Declines Presidency Of CCNY

Journal + Guide p.1
Set 6-21-52

NEW YORK (NNPA) —

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, has turned down a tentative offer to be president of City College, it was learned last Friday.

After Dr. Bunche and David E. Lilienthal were unwilling to accept such offers, a committee of the Board of Higher Education agreed to recommend Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher, United States Assistant Commissioner of Education, to succeed Dr. Harry N. Wright, who is retiring as president on July 1.

Norfolk, Va.
Dr. Gallagher is a former president of Talladega College at Talladega, Alabama, where he served from 1933 to 1943.

City College with an enrollment of 31,000 is the largest of four municipal colleges.

Name African To Specialist Post With UN

NEW YORK — A. Babs Fafunwa, the first African to graduate from Bethune-Cookman college, was recently appointed an area specialist in the Division of Trusteeship and Non-Self Governing Territories of the United Nations, it was learned this week.



A. BABS FAFUNWA

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Graduating from Bethune-Cookman in 1950, Fafunwa received his M.A. degree from New York university and was awarded a Chancellor's scholarship to work on his doctorate.



OFF HIS CHEST—Japhet Kirilo (right), a member of the Wa-Maru tribe from the Central African trust territory of Tanganyika, pauses with Dr. Ralph Bunche, following the former's complaint of the British administration at the UN Trusteeship Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt says:

Negroes Becoming More Active In Political Life Of U.S.

PARIS (NNPA) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told United Nations delegates recently that colored Americans were becoming increasingly active in the political life of the United States.

creasing numbers in the United States, and she said that in thirteen years the number of colored persons employed by local, state and national governments increased considerably.

She said that 80,000 colored persons held civil service appointments in 1938 and that the number had increased to 270,000. She also pointed out that a number of colored persons have been elected to important local, state and national offices.

Commenting on the human rights covenant, Mrs. Roosevelt said that efforts to delete all implementation clauses would make the covenant truly illusory.

Replying to Soviet bloc insistence that a single covenant should cover all human rights, economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political rights—Mrs. Roosevelt said civil rights are basic rights without which there can be no other rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt repeated that the United States favors two covenants because this is the most practical way to make the greatest progress in each field.

The acting chairman of the United States delegation to the UN She admitted that there are inhumanities of colored Americans before the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly in response to Soviet bloc charges of violation of human rights of colored people in the United States.

The United States does not claim to have reached perfection, Mrs. Roosevelt said, but it feels that the recognition of what must still be done is a source of strength.

"We are doing everything possible to overcome and eliminate such discrimination as may still exist." "Racial discrimination in my country," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "is irreconcilable with the fundamental principle of humanity and justice which are embodied in our Bill of Rights." The American delegate then cited affirmative steps that are continually being taken to combat discrimination.

Mrs. Roosevelt noted that colored people are now voting in in-



EDITH SAMPSON RENOMINATED TO U.N.: Widespread satisfaction has been expressed at President Truman's recent renomination of Edith Sampson as U.S. alternate delegate to the U.N. Shown above receiving the plaudits of ex-supreme court judge of N. Y. Ferdinand Pecora (left), Congressman Adam C. Powell and Dr. Channing Tobias (right), Mrs. Sampson has done outstanding job for world peace. Occasion was inter-racial citizens' committee tribute at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. (Newspress Photo.)

Smaller Nations Push War For Race Equality In UN

After luncheon on p. 2

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Typ. much time.

cal of the way the smaller nations of the world are standing up in the halls of the United Nations and attacking the issues of racial discrimination is this statement of Moussa Shabanda, head of the Iraq Delegation, speaking Friday to the political committee on the South African racial situation:

"It happened by chance that I spent two years in Africa and this black people. We must save the sojourn enabled me to see things at first hand. If I may be permitted, I shall tell the committee what I saw with my own eyes. This does not mean, of course, that I shall describe everything saw because that would take too

coloured, half-caste and black. In order to simplify matters, the white people preferred to divide men into three categories, namely, white, black and coloured. Those who were not quite white nor quite black were put into one category.

"We shall see why that happened.

"Just imagine an immense pyramid, the base of which is black, separated by an infinite number of lines ranging in colour from brown to a small white pinnacle. There you have the picture of humanity throughout Africa.

'Ridiculous,' Doesn't Know It

"The white man is surrounded by an immense void, which makes him redoubtable and actually very ridiculous. But he does not see that. He always feels that he has a sacred mission to civilize the poor black people.

"But, to be fair, I must hasten to add that in Africa, as everywhere, there are some very generous and honest white people —

very generous towards the natives.

"What I have told the committee may, perhaps, seem rather exaggerated. One may even say that this question of colour amounts to a question of taste. We cannot compel white men to love black men or yellow men, or anything of the kind. Neither can one forbid them from detesting anyone of any particular colour.

"Indeed, the same is true of animals. Bulls do not like red, for instance, and so on. But that is not really the point, of course, and in any case, one is not entitled to insult people.

No Credit To White Race

"It is very difficult to appreciate the bitterness caused by prejudice. If one is not a victim of such bitterness one cannot really appreciate it.

"As for the black masses, which represent a most important question for us now, and which comprise 90 per cent of the population of South Africa and as much as 98 per cent of that of other African countries, they are exploited and enslaved in a manner which is certainly no credit to the white race. It is true that there are exceptions, but general practice confirms what I have said here.

"Books can be written on the inhuman acts committed by white men. Of course, there is really nothing astonishing in all that. The atrocities committed by white men against other white men during and after wars only prove that white men are capable of anything.

Ridicules 'Sacred Missions'

"That is why it is naive to come here and pretend to be innocent and repeat what is said in Article 2 (7) of the charter, claiming that we, the white men, have a sacred mission in Africa. All of us here, whether white men, brown men or black men, know exactly what these sacred missions signify.

"Europeans have for centuries been fulfilling this sacred mission and civilizing and emancipating the black men. The representative of Pakistan, in his brilliant statement yesterday, showed how these missions began and how they actually operated.

"Indeed, Mr. Bokhari was extremely moderate in his words. He simply lifted up a little corner of the curtain behind which the saddest of human tragedies has been unfolding itself in Africa over the centuries..."

South Africa Racial Probe Voted in U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP).—The U. N. Special Political Committee today voted to set up a commission to study South Africa's erupting racial conflict.

If the General Assembly approves — as seems almost certain — a three-member commission will investigate the racial segregation policy of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's government and report back to the next Assembly.

South Africa assailed the commission as an invasion of its internal affairs. After the vote, South Africa's G. P. Jooste told a reporter: "Such a resolution will be regarded by South Africa as null and void."

The commission was called for in a resolution submitted by the 13 members of the Arab-Asian bloc and five other nations—Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Liberia. Its three members would be picked by Canadian Foreign Secretary Lester B. Pearson, president of the General Assembly, from a panel nominated by the 18 sponsors.

United Nations

P. 9
News 51
June 4-1-52

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.
DR. BUNCHE LEAVES
FOR LONDON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, principal director of the UN Trusteeship Council, left this week for London and expressed the confidence, upon departing, that prospects for peace in the world were better now than in the year 1950 when he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The noted diplomat commented, "There has been some easing of tension, as exemplified in the General Assembly in Paris. There is a growing feeling of confidence that war can be avoided. Everyone knows, of course, that the danger still remains."

Dr. Bunche's thoughts were believed to have been a preview of the optimism he expressed later in the week in his speech, "Peace and the United Nations," which was delivered as the tenth annual Sir Montague Burton lecture on international affairs at the University of Leeds, England.

Unofficial reports are that Dr. Bunche may confer in London and Paris on trusteeship matters.

In Cape Town, Union of South Africa, last week a lively debate took place on the topic of moving the legislative capital from Cape Town to Pretoria. A. Barlow contended that the city of Cape Town was becoming the "New Orleans" of South Africa. He said:

"Before long the colored population would dominate the white Pretoria is the most suitable site for the capital of a future United States of Southern Africa, which would include Rhodesia and perhaps also the present Portuguese territories."

In Johannesburg the leading Nationalist paper in the Orange Free State, the "Volksblad," has demanded the transfer of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland to the Union of South Africa in return for South African financial aid to Britain. The paper said the protectorates were an economic liability that Britain could not afford.

In connection with the Union's threatened annexation of the High

Commission Territories, Renner Brockway last week raised the question in London's Parliament of what reply had been given to a request from the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland to go to England to express the desire of the tribe that Seretso Khama should be allowed to return to the territory as its chief. In reply, John Foster, Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, stated:

"As the Bamangwato tribe's views were already well known, no useful purpose would be served by a delegation to London and that Lord Ismay (who has since resigned as Secretary for Commonwealth Relations) was not prepared to grant the interview."

The UN Trusteeship Council discussed the issue of "participation of the indigenous inhabitant of the trust territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council." German quarters proposed that these inhabitants be allowed the right to send representatives to the Council table.

Delegates of France, Australia, Belgium and El Salvador opposed the suggestion as "contrary to the UN Charter and to trusteeship agreement." Belgium's Pierro Ryckmans felt it would be "absurd" to have at the same Council table representatives of the people, as apart from the government, which was represented by the administering authority.

The reference was to the inhabitants of Belgium's Ruanda-Urundi UN Trust Territory. The other African territory of Belgium is the Belgium Congo.

Iraq's representative offered a compromise proposal that the administering authorities associate representatives of the people in the Council's work in the form which they deemed most desirable. The Council postponed further consideration of the question until a later meeting.

Darker Races Play Prominent Part In U. N. First Art Exhibit

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The opening of the first exhibition of portraits ever shown of the children of the United Nations Delegation and Secretariat took place here at the Grand Central art Galleries in colorful ceremonies. The portraits of the children were painted by Margaret Yard Tyler.

Delegates of 21 nations comprising those chiefly of the darker races sponsored the exhibition. Dr. Thomas J. Watson president of International Business Machines Corporation, gave the opening address.

There was a portrait of Alice Chapman daughter of Daniel Chapman, acting chief of the African Division and a native of the Gold Coast. Alice who stood nearby spoke of her interest in the International School which she is attending. She wore a dress made of cloth woven in her home-land. Her parents were on hand for the reception.

The blue-eyed, titian haired son of Dr. Ralph Bunche stood by his portrait which was simply dubbed Ralph. The UN mediator said he had not seen the painting of his son before.

Norma L. Desir whose portrait was hung under the Haitian flag was with her father, Herman L. Desir, assistant attache, cultural, Haitian Embassy, Washington. Desir is also the Assistant director, Haiti Tourist Information Bureau, an official government agency. Norma's attractive skirt bore the hand embroidered pattern of the peasants of her homeland in Haiti.

The sad duty of the evening was performed by Mrs. R. Dayal, whose husband is the permanent representative of India to the United Nations. Mrs. Dayal said her son, Roy, whose portrait was in the exhibition, died suddenly the early part of April.

The theme of the challenge to parents and educators to prepare children for active citizenship in the world community as well as for citizenship in their own country, was actively depicted in the

unique contribution made by the staff and children of the UN International school which seeks to serve as a laboratory of international good will.

"No Hope For Peace With Races In Bondage" -- Jones

BY LUCILE SELZ
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (NNPA) — "We can never hope for world peace so long as one race holds another race in bondage," E. C. B. Jones, delegate from Liberia, said last Wednesday in the United Nations Ad Hoc Political Committee. Mr. Jones gave that statement as his reason for joining the sponsorship of a draft resolution calling for the Good Offices Commission under United Nations authority, to attempt a renewed settlement of the six-year old dispute regarding South Africa's treatment of its Indian minority.

He assailed South Africa's continuing enforcement of the Group Areas Act with "deliberate and wilful disregard for the opinion of the General Assembly."

How long can nations continue to defy United Nations' resolutions and "excuse themselves on the ground that these resolutions interfere with their internal affairs?" he said.

Mr. Jones commented that the only solution offered by the Union of South Africa was the deportation of all people of Indian origin from

South Africa. But he terms this "unfair and unjust to a people who have contributed to the prosperity and welfare of South Africa over many generations."

Furthermore, Mr. Jones said, it would seem logical that if the Indians were to be regarded as aliens and deported, the same thesis should apply to the white South Africans because South Africa was not their original home either.

Charles A. Sprague, United States representative advocated "conciliation rather than recrimination" for the solution of this minority problem. He admitted that "the question of civil rights remains one of the acute problems in my own country."

He recalled that in the United States "It took a long and bloody civil war to end the evil of human slavery."

He added that progress in human relations is "painfully slow" and comes when "equality of opportunity, is provided through the spread of education and through moral en-

lightment." But he maintained that "there should be no controversy over the direction in which the path

should lead."

Speaking for the United States delegation, Mr. Sprague announced support of the resolution with certain reservations. One of these reservations concerned the "singling out for censure" of the Group Areas Act, "however unacceptable the philosophy of that legislation may be to many of us. He also favored requesting the Good Offices Commission to report to the Assembly "at such time as it deems appropriate" instead of at the next session.

British Eviction Of Tribesmen Is Told to U. N.

Herald Tribune
Natives' Homes Burned,
Spokesman Charges, to
Drive Them Off Land

From the *Herald Tribune* Bureau
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July
21. — A tribesman from Meru
Mountain in Tanganyika appeared
today before the Trusteeship
Council to protest the forced
eviction of 3,000 Wa-Meru people
from 80,000 acres of their land by
the British administrators of the
U. N. trust territory.

Speaking in Swahili, a language
never before used in meetings of
the Council, Kirilo Japhet said
that in November a group of
"European officers" and about 100
Kenya laborers burned the homes
of the non-resisting tribesmen in
an attempt to remove them from
their ancestral ground.

"We told the District Commis-
sioner that we would not willingly
move, but that since we had no
weapons we could not fight," Mr.
Japhet said. "If you want the
Meru land, the place where God
has given us to get our salt, take
it and stand upon our blood."

His speech was translated by
Earle E. Seton, a lawyer for the
tribe, who has voiced the griev-
ances of the Wa-Meru in previous
sessions of the Council.

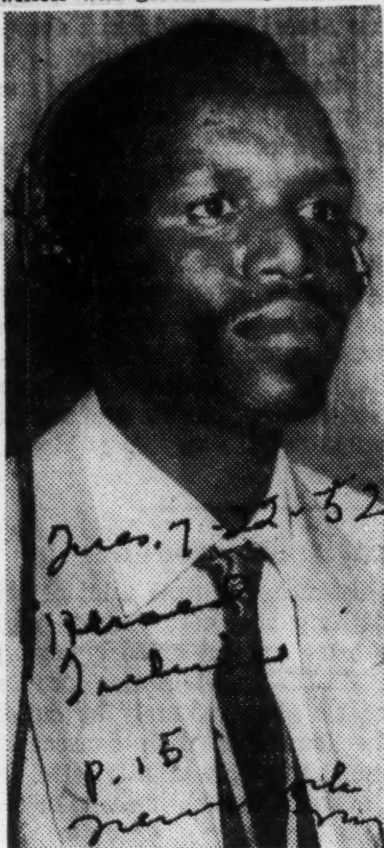
Mr. Japhet was elected by the
tribe to come to New York at a
general meeting of the aroused
Wa-Meru, who also raised money
for the visit through popular sub-
scription. He described to the
Council the difficulty he faced in
getting a passport from the ad-
ministering authorities. After
many delays, he said, he managed
to obtain the credentials and last
week arrived in New York.

In defense of the eviction, the
British authorities have argued
that the move of the tribesmen
was necessary for the development
of the Tanganyika area as a whole.
But two weeks ago the petitions
committee of the Council rebuked
the British for the arbitrary man-
ner in which the eviction was
undertaken and recommended
"generous compensation" for the
tribe.

Mr. Japhet replied today that
the tribesmen did not want com-
pensation, nor tax exemptions, nor
trucks which the British had
offered to move the Wa-Meru to

the new lands.

"We feel only bitterness at
being forced to leave the country
which was given us by God. We



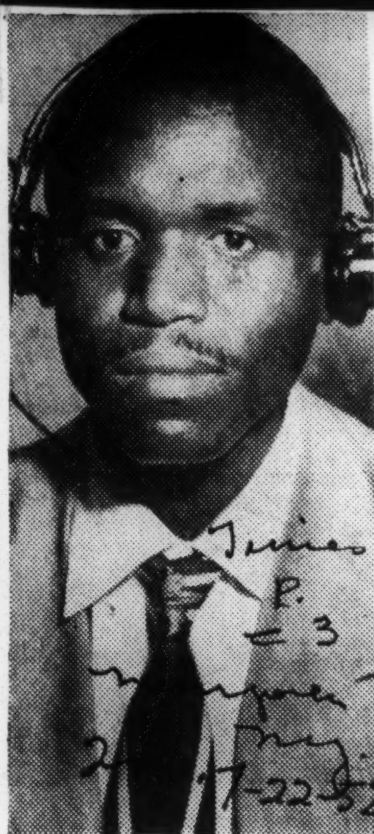
Kirilo Japhet, of Tanganyika,

felt that if necessary we would go,
but with ears in our eyes and
looking backward," he said.

The land the British have chosen
as the new homeland for the
evicted tribesmen is hot, dry and
infested with tse tse flies—an un-
healthy place for men and cattle,
he told the Council.

The land from which the tribes-
men were evicted is to be divided
into thirteen units by the British
and used for large cattle ranches.
Up to now only Europeans have
been able to meet the qualifica-
tions as large scale ranchers, and
allocations of the land are being
made.

The Wa-Meru have presented
petitions to the Council asking
that the land be returned. Mr.
Japhet will continue with his
statement when the Council meets
at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.



Kirilo Japhet

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
July 21—The United Nations
which ordinarily conducts its
meeting in five languages, lis-
tened today to a sixth—Swahili,
the tongue of the Wa-Meru tribe
of Tanganyika.

Speaking in his native lan-
guage, Kirilo Japhet appealed to
the Trusteeship Council to ask
Britain to restore the Wa-Meru
tribe to lands they occupied until
they were resettled last year in
new areas farther south.

The Wa-Meru case has been
pending before the Council since
last summer when the tribe sent
a petition to the United Nations
objecting that the new lands
selected for their resettlement by
the British were climatically un-
favorable, with meager rainfall
and infected with tsetse flies.
British authorities say the new
homeland is suitable.

The statement of the Wa-Meru
tribesman was interpreted by
Earle E. Seton, a Bermuda-born
lawyer who spent three years in
Tanganyika and was asked by
the tribe to help plead its case.

United Nations Review

Monday, Nov. 17—Saturday, Nov. 22, 1952

Indian Plan on P. W.s Faces an Uncertain Fate; Assembly Likely to Vote South Africa Probe

KOREA—While fighting con-
tinued in Korea, the U. N.
General Assembly's efforts to
promote a Kore-
an truce took on
new complications
last week over a
proposal put for-
ward by India. It
was introduced on
Monday. It supported the prin-
ciple of non-forced repatriation
of prisoners. It asked creation of
a new repatriation commission
made up of Poland, Czechoslo-
vakia, Sweden, Switzerland and
an "umpire" to be chosen by
those four or the Assembly. The
United States immediately took
a dim view of the proposal but,
when it developed quickly that
a large number of countries
favored the Indian approach, the
Americans had to switch to a
position of hope that the Indian
resolution could be substantially
amended to meet basic objec-
tions as to its workability. On
Thursday, British Foreign Sec-
retary Anthony Eden gave ap-
proval to the Indian proposal,
but asked clarifications, appar-
ently as the first cautious step
toward seeking amendments.
Meanwhile, however, it was in-
dicated fairly strongly by the
Indians that they would not ac-
cept any amendments. On Fri-
day, it began to appear that the
whole question of amending the
Indian item might be academic
when the Russian press began
to announce that the Indian ap-
proach was wrong because it did
not insist on repatriation of all
U. N.-held prisoners. If the Rus-
sians were speaking for the
Chinese and North Korean Reds,
the Indian proposal had little
value as a truce promoter.



which abstained from voting.
Only Peru joined South Africa
in voting "no." Gerhardus P.
Jooste, head of the South Afri-
can delegation, will carry the
fight against the measure to the
floor of the General Assembly,
which must ratify the committee
action. It is generally believed
that approval is certain since
the same sixty members sit in
both Assembly and the commit-
tee.

INVESTIGATIONS—Inquiries
by a Senate Internal Security
subcommittee and a Federal
grand jury into the loyalty of
some American employees in the
U. N. Secretariat have caused
some friction between Secretary
General Trygve Lie and the in-
vestigators, but it appeared the
matter was being ironed out last
week. On Tuesday the grand
jury invited him to appear be-
fore it to explain his statement
of Nov. 13 that the suicide of
Abraham H. Feller, U. N. legal
counsel, was due to the strain of
defending Americans against
"indiscriminate smears and ex-
aggerated charges" arising out
of the investigations. Next day
Mr. Lie turned down the invita-
tion on the ground that the
U. N. Charter prohibits him from
appearing before governmental
bodies of U. N. member-nations
to explain his official acts. On
Friday, however, Mr. Lie met—
in his office and at his request—
for two and a half hours with
American delegation and Fed-
eral officials. In a joint state-
ment after the meeting, the con-
ferees said Mr. Lie will meet
with the Senate subcommittee
and the Attorney General at
"the earliest possible date," and
that all were agreed that dis-
loyal Americans have no place
in the U. N. The general feel-
ing was that there would be
greater harmony in the future
between Mr. Lie and the investi-
gators, and on that basis more
meetings will be held.

UNESCO—The U. N. Educa-
tional, Scientific and Cultural
Organization, a specialized
agency, passed through a fateful
period last week at its meeting in
Paris. On Wednesday, Spain
joined its membership along with
Nepal and Libya. The vote on
Spain's admission was 42 to
4 (Mexico, Burma, Yugoslavia

and Uruguay) with seven ab-
stentions. Next day, Nationalist
China's votin gprivileges, which
had been revoked for non-pay-
ment of dues, were re-instated
on the ground that the failure
to pay was for reasons beyond
China's control. On Friday, the
United States and Britain led a
fight which resulted in adoption
of a two-year, \$18,000,000 budget
for Unesco—a 10 per cent cut in
the estimate provided by Jaime
Torres Bodet, Unesco's Director
General, who had called his fig-
ure rock bottom. Yesterday, Dr.
Torres Bodet and two members
of the executive board resigned.
The Director General described
the budget as "regression."

UN Debates Probe Of Jim Crow In South Africa



Brig.-Gen. Carlos Romulo, left, Philippine representative in the United Nations, photographed with Mrs. Edith Sampson, United States delegate. His country voted to investigate and abolish racial segregation in South Africa. Her country abstained—sat on the fence, did not vote either way.

United Nations Assembly Warned 3rd World War Will Be Against Communism and 4th To End World Segregation Of Colored Peoples

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, New York—Although the eyes of world statesmen today are turned towards the shooting war and the fight against communism in Korea, in their mind's eye these same statesmen are casting backward glances all the way around the world to Africa, where a struggle of white man against colored man threatens to entirely upset whatever peace there is left in the world.

One only has to come within the shadows of the magnificent United Nations building in New York to get the feeling that despite the horrors of Korea, the nations of the world are more concerned about what is happening, and what might happen in Africa, than in any other place in the world today.

And one only has to walk down the corridors of the UN building to know that the tap root of all the trouble is race—the struggle of the colored man against the white.

Not Anticipated

It's a struggle that the big powers did not anticipate when they set up the UN a few years ago. It's a struggle that they were not prepared for. But it's a struggle which they all realize they must give their attention to—and now!

In the official press releases handed out at the UN, they call it the "colonial issue." In the carpeted conference halls the delegates speak of it as the "problems of dependent areas."

But at the UN's liquor bars, across the lunch tables, and down the long corridors, everyone speaks of it as exactly what it is—"the race problem."

Any day now a plenary session of the UN will be called on to face part of "the problem" squarely. It's the last thing that the big powers wish to do.

Must Face It

But they either must face it or let the UN die a slow death like the League of Nations did.

The problem breaks down into four parts and resembles a shotgun with four barrels, all pointing in the direction of England, France, the Union of South Africa and a few other major powers whose very existence is closely tied in with the preservation of the supremacy of the white man over the colored man.

Indirectly, the United States is also sitting in the target area, for every clerk at the UN knows that any shotgun blast fired in the direction of England's John Bull and his racial discriminations will also hit the coattails of America's Uncle Sam and his color problem.

South Africa Explosive

Probably the most highly loaded barrel of the shotgun is the one aimed at the head of the Union of South Africa. briefly stated, the powder in this highly explosive shell is this:

Whites Oppressive

But the white people under the government of Prime Minister Malan deny this great majority group any civil rights and treat this group far worse than colored people are treated in the worst parts of America.

The darker races of South Africa are demanding an end to this discrimination and are backing up their demands with force, which sometimes amounts to slitting the throats of anyone colored or white who stands in their way.

To make the finger on the trigger of the shotgun more "itchy" 18 member nations of the UN have taken up their cause on the floor of the UN and demanded that South

There are 12 million people in South Africa of whom two and a half million are white, or Europeans; eight and a half million are "Natives" (Africans); nearly a million and a half are "colored" or half castes; another half million are Indians from Asia; and slightly more than 50,000 are Cape Malays.

Thus it can be seen that roughly there are about nine and a half million colored people in South Africa as compared to about two and a half million whites. A ratio of about four colored to every one white.

Africa put an end to the discrimination against its black people.

Fight For Profits

South Africa realizes that to give the colored man equality in that country will sound the death knell of the white man's well paying supremacy all over Africa.

Like the southern white man in many parts of the South, the South African is outnumbered and he fears that economic and political equality for the colored man will mean economic and political death for the white.

So just as Bilbo and other champions of white supremacy in the southern part of the United States have cried on and off the floor of Congress that racial discrimination and segregation in their state is a matter of "States Rights," South Africa has cried on the floor of the UN that her treatment of colored people is a business of her state, over which the UN has no control.

Diplomatic Dodge

This is a diplomatic dodge which has not only been practiced by our several states in Congress, but also one which the United States itself has seen fit to use when the issue was something America considers as delicate as a discussion of its racial problems.

And in the past this diplomatic dodge has worked, both in our Congress and in the UN.

But what makes the South African problem so loaded is that this time the diplomatic dodge did not work.

For although at the outset it was known that the big powers like England, the United States, France and South Africa did not want to discuss the matter of race on the UN floor, 13 of the less powerful nations banded together to bring this issue to the floor.

Since that time the originals have been joined by five other nations in forcing it through the Ad Hoc committee of the UN to where it now stands before the plenary session.

This in itself was something new and novel in the UN; for in the early days of its existence one found the small countries usually lining up with England and the U.S. to out vote the Soviet Bloc on world political issues.

But when the issue came down to one of race the smaller countries, most of which are colored, lined up solidly against the big powers despite the fact that the large nations hold over them the power of economic life or death.

India Leads

India led the way in getting the South African question placed on the agenda. Lining up with India to propose the original resolution were Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

Although India led the way in getting the subject on the agenda, once it was there, Pakistan's Professor Ahmed S. Bokhari led the fight against South Africa and its policies as if the outcome of the whole struggle depended on him alone.

Dr. Bokhari castigated the South African delegate for stating that the UN was "incompetent" to consider the issue, because it was a domestic problem of South Africa.

In a burst of eloquence on the debate floor, Professor Bokhari said:

"What is the importance, the signification of raising a question of competence? Africa is aflame. This might lead to war between the whites and non-whites of the world! It is a very horrifying spectacle now and it is a very horrifying thought.

Fourth World War

"Today we are trying in the UN to prevent a third

world war, the sources of which we know and are discussing in the first committee, while at the same time we are creating circumstances here on which to base a fourth world war.

"Therefore we must study this question as thoroughly as we can, because we are the United Nations, because we are pledged to eliminate war, because we are pledged not to have an inequality of races, and because we are pledged to promote self determination of peoples.

"And unless we want to have the white-nonwhite controversy overriding the conflict between Communist and non-Communist groups, this resolution should be carried not only in this committee, but also in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly."

Stinking Back Yard

In a direct attack on the colonial powers, Professor Bokhari added

"Everyone of the European colonial powers has a beautiful front yard and a very large, stinking back yard.

"We are told: 'You can look at the front, but we will not let you look at the back yard because that is within our domestic jurisdiction. Well, we want to look into their back yards, and those yards extend over the whole continent of Africa."

But Professor Bokhari was not alone in his stand against the big powers. While in the past the delegates from the smaller nations had discreetly "abstained" in discussing issues that were being opposed by the greater powers, in this case they stood on their feet on the floor of the UN and denounced colonialism and its proponents.

Day after day the debate went on to the amazement and consternation of the great powers who sat by powerless to stop it.

Iraq Joins In

Iraq's Mr. Moussa Shadandar said the African situation started when the white man first met the colored man.

He called it an "unhappy" meeting, with the white man being the stronger of the two and able to "dominate and enslave" the colored man while he, the colored man, could only "hate."

Dr. Shabandar, who has spent some years in Africa, said: "Once brown men had been welcome to Africa, but today they are no longer welcome, because the white man doesn't want the brown man around to share his exploitations of the colored man.

He told the delegates that Africa is like a "giant pyramid" in which "the base is black and the colors gradually shade upward to the tiny white pinnacle on the top."

He added that the half castes in Africa are the most unhappy people of the whole racial mixture. "He is not recognized by the white man. He is disdained by the colored man, detested by everybody and detests everybody.

Haiti Accuses

Pierre L. Hudicourt of Haiti flatly accused South Africa of a violation of the UN Charter and asked whether the UN would permit the problem to develop into a "real conflict" just because "the colonial powers says it has no competence to deal with the situation."

Indonesia's Dr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro declared angrily that the problem involved the "moral conscience of the world." He called South Africa's treatment of colored people "inhuman and politically unjust."

Professor Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay arose in the debate and asked hotly what would have happened "if Abraham Lincoln had said that all men are created equal except for the colored, the half castes, the Jews, the Catho-

mittee from a list submitted to him by the sponsors of the original resolution.

Then under the UN machinery they will be assigned to the task of investigating racial discrimination in South Africa for a report back to the UN.

South Africa Defiant

But South Africa has indicated that it will not abide by such a ruling, and the feeling is that she will not let such a committee enter her country for that purpose. Some fear that she will walk out on the UN if and when it sets up such a committee.

If she stays and the committee is set up, what action is left to the UN in the face of open defiance from one of its members?

Time Running Out

Will the UN brook defiance from South Africa as the League of Nations did in the case of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia and thus open the flood gates for World War III or IV?

Or will it be firm and risk angering the colonial powers by forcing South Africa to fall in line?

Only time can answer these questions—but meanwhile time is running out in Africa, for South Africa is only one of the shotguns threatening world peace.

And so it went down the line, with the little countries lining up solidly on the race question.

U.S. Backs Down

The United States delegate, Charles A. Sprague, called the South African question one of the "most difficult" confronting the General Assembly and discreetly abstained from voting on it.

He did, however, raise the question of "the practical wisdom" of a policy of segregation and said the trend today is to "the steady increase of equal participation in the political and economic life of the community as peoples become qualified."

After weeks of thus attacking the South African problem the small nations forced a vote in the Ad Hoc committee last Thursday. The result:

Vote is 35 to 2

Thirty-five nations voted to set up a three-man committee to investigate racial discrimination in South Africa. Two nations voted against it, Peru and South Africa.

The United States, England, France and 19 other countries discreetly abstained from any vote on the resolution.

The resolution thus was passed and comes now before the plenary sessions of the General Assembly.

There if it is passed by the committee of the whole, UN Secretary Lester Pearson will be forced to appoint a com-

What Delegates Said

Quotes from delegates supporting resolutions to investigate racial conditions in S.A.:

Dr. Fratisek Vavricka (Czechoslovakia): "South Africa has developed a deliberate policy of racial discrimination and segregation not in keeping with the principles of Article I of the UN charter . . . the people of South Africa will not cease to struggle for their rights and they have every justification in looking to the UN for assistance in their task." *A few American*

Mexico 12-6-52

Dr. Luis Quintanilla (Mexico): "I think we shall not have committed any legal error in the present case if a study group is set up to make an informational study of the lamentable situation in South Africa." Dr. Quintanilla said his country would like to see a world-wide study of segregation "not limited exclusively to one of our 60 member states."

Netherlands

Dr. C. I. Patijn (Netherlands): "We have lost the capacity to explain away the harm of a policy of racial discrimination . . . It would be a mistake to refuse to discuss a matter which clearly has disturbed many people far beyond the borders of South Africa and which casts its shadows over other places where people of different races live side by side."

Iraq

Dr. Moussa Shabandar (Iraq): "Only a corner has been lifted on this great human tragedy. White men have done inhuman things in the name of their civilizing missions, showing them capable of anything."

Haiti

Pierre L. Hudicourt (Haiti): "South Africa is a matter of the exploitation of a mass of people for the material advantages of a race which considers itself superior."

Ecuador

Dr. Jose Vincente Trujillo (Ecuador): "Human progress is the indirect fruit of the merging of various bloods and civilizations."

Indonesia

Dr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro (Indonesia): "The problem involves the moral conscience of the world."



to be right-minded and right-spirited," and to do its "utmost to eliminate barriers of discrimination."

INFORMAL CHAT BEFORE UN ASSEMBLY OPENING — NEW YORK — Secretary of State Dean Acheson is shown in informal conversation with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (right) and Mrs. Edith

S. Sampson, alternate U. S. delegate to the United Nations before opening of the Seventh Annual General Assembly recently.

UN Members Hit Jim Crow Score South Africa For Seventh Time

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — From the seventh successive year, the United Nations General Assembly has voiced its disapproval of racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, along with thirteen other sponsoring delegations, introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a three-member United Nations Good Offices Commission to assist the government of the Union of South Africa and place the governments of India and Pakistan to find a solution to the question of the treatment of

people of Indian origin in South Africa, according to UN principles of human rights. J. C. Jooste of South Africa, in the Ad Hoc Political Committee on Monday stated his government's continual adherence to the position that this was a domestic issue and, therefore the Assembly was debarred "from concerning itself with it in any way whatsoever."

Claims 'Distorted' Picture

He said this matter was "conceived in the spirit of condemnation." Mr. Jooste charged Indians with applying trade sanctions and giving to the world "a distorted picture of our affairs."

Mrs. Pandit reviewed India's efforts to solve this problem by direct negotiation. She went on to explain that, due to the "discriminatory" Group Areas Act of 1950, a proposed round-table conference, initiated by India, could not take place "in such an unfavorable atmosphere."

"In ignoring world opinion and rejecting the recommendations of

the General Assembly, the Union government is pursuing a policy of systematic and deliberate denial of elementary human rights and fundamental freedoms to the vast majority of the country's non-white nations. Meanwhile, events in South Africa are rapidly moving towards inevitable catastrophe," Mrs. Pandit warned.

Pakistani Speaks

The representative of Pakistan, Prof. Ahmed Shah Bokhari, declared that the UN "cannot give up its stand on racial discrimination," its "strongest moral principle," because of the "intransigence" of one of its members.

He charged that the Group Areas Act is a "legal piece to create racial ghettos." He said the Union under that act, "carefully sorts out its subjects according to color" and provides that "they shall or shall not occupy or own certain areas."

Dr. Faddhil Al-Jamali of Iraq said it was the "duty of the General Assembly and this committee

UN Vote Rejects Talk on Tunisia

By HORACE R. CAYTON

NEW YORK—The United Nations Security Council has refused to place the Tunisian question on its agenda after a long and bitter debate. The refusal to hear the complaint of this African territory lost in a vote of five in favor, two against and four abstaining. Seven votes were necessary to place the matter on the agenda.

Tunisia is a French protectorate situated on Africa's North Coast, with an area of 48,313 square miles and is about the size of the State of New York. It has a population of around 3,500,000 most of them Arabs and Bedouins.

France has been exploiting the rather rich little country since 1881. Since 1904 the Tunisians have been trying to escape from the yoke of France. In recent years they have become more insistent upon their rights and the last three months there has been serious rioting.

The French have promised to negotiate with the territory but when the Tunisians demanded more immediate action the members of the Tunisian Government and more than 1,000 other persons were arrested.

In response to this move eleven Asian-African countries petitioned the Security Council of the U. N. to hear the dispute and bring its good offices to bear in trying to work out a solution. Ahmed Bokhari of Pakistan, at present the chairman of the Security Council, was spokesman for the eleven Asian-African countries.

The vote on the question reflected the growing breach between the colonial and the smaller nations within the U. N. The Soviet Union, Nationalist China, Brazil, Chile and Pakistan voted in favor of placing the Tunisian complaint on the Council's agenda. France and Britain, the largest colonial powers, voted against it.

The vote which received the most criticism, however, was that of the United States. In spite of the fact that America is not a colonial power and has constantly held with the principle that legitimate complaints of peoples demanding self-government should be heard, this country ab-

It was further felt by some of the Arab-African countries that the United States was instrumental in influencing Greece and Turkey to also abstain. These abstentions, it was pointed out, were as effective in killing the measure as were the negative votes.

It was widely rumored that there had been dissension in the United States delegation on the question. In the beginning of the debate Ernest A. Gross, United States representative, in announcing the abstention of the United States made it plain that he was only expressing the instructions he had received from the State Department.

On the morning of the day that the final vote was taken Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a press conference criticized the position of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt stated that as a private citizen she did not agree with voting against the hearing of the Tunisian cause.

She further stated that she felt that the French should have given more signs that they were willing to meet some of the demands of the Tunisians for self-government.

Mrs. Roosevelt also criticized the United States position on the Moroccan question. Morocco, another French-African territory, had been seeking self-government before the General Assembly of the U. N. at its Paris meeting this spring. Here, too, the American delegation had voted against the hearing of the cause of these colonial people.



TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS

The World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is helping man to conquer his disease-breeding environment in many parts of the world.

One health victory begets another. During one WHO anti-malaria campaign in Idaho, it was found that the number of plague cases fell rapidly. Health workers set traps, caught rats and examined them to count the number of rat fleas, which carry plague from rats to man. They found that the DDT sprayed to kill mosquitoes and reduce malaria had also killed the rat fleas and thus cut down plague.-- (ANP)

United Nations News

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

(ANP) — When Manilal Gandhi ended his 21-day fast in protest against apartheid in South Africa, he announced that he would not participate in the April 6th protest. He consequently urged Africans to abandon the whole idea because he feared it would lead to violence.

Gandhi stated: "My individual campaign against apartheid will continue. I do not propose to join any movement unless I am sure it is based on truth and non-violence in word and deed."

In large, Scotland Laborite Aneurin Bevan has criticized the Conservative Government's policy toward South racial segregation. The Government, Bevan told a Scottish Labor Party conference, had "given evidence of its own bigotry and intolerance by encouraging the benighted of Malan."

"It is essential that we tell Dr. Malan and his people that the people of Great Britain are against him. We are not prepared to cooperate with Malan in keeping the black man permanently as a second-class citizen in his own country."

UN circles report that the Jamaican Geological Survey Department has lately confirmed the existence of rich iron-ore deposits in the country. Iron ore was first detected by a geologist visiting Jamaica in 1869. The lack of coal deposits reportedly rules out smelting, but the ore is said to exist in sufficient quantity to warrant export.

Also, the Jamaica Bauxites, Ltd., and associate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, recently announced plans to produce aluminum in volume. The plant, first of its kind in the Caribbean, is under construction. An original daily output of 100 metric tons will rise by stages to a capacity of 67 tons per day. The total cost of this enterprise will be about \$37,800,000. Most of the aluminum will go to the company's new smelter in British Columbia.

Reliable sources report that Unawira Minerals, Ltd. of Tanganyika will get \$1,640,000 under an agreement signed with the U. S. Mutual Security Agency. Urawira will put up a similar amount, all to be used to expand the Mpanda mine.

In addition, the United States will have the right to

purchase 50 percent of total lead and copper production from Mpanda for ten years after completion of repayment. This week, the difficulty encountered by the British Colonial Development Corporation in an attempt to secure a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, particularly for the British West African territories, was revealed in detail.

Reportedly, the Colonial Development Corporation failed to secure the World Bank loan because the officials of the corporation would have been required to submit its detailed budgets to the bank for some years ahead and "would have had to make quarterly statements showing the total assets, liabilities, and expenditure of each of its undertakings."

Officials of the corporation felt these requirements "were slated to become more onerous than those of the (British) Treasury and the Colonial Office and the measure of supervision of the use of equipment went beyond what the Corporation thought to be reasonable and practicable."

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATION, N. Y.

(ANP) — The political situation in the French Protectorate of Tunisia during the past week occupied the attention of the UN Security Council.

Representatives of 11 Arab-Asian countries and Liberia called for a meeting of the Security Council to take up the "deteriorating situation" in Tunisia on the ground that it constitutes a threat to the peace.

The meeting was summoned by the Council President Professor A. S. Bokhari of Pakistan himself one of the 12 delegates who have requested the meeting.

The 1951-52 cotton crop in northern Belgian Congo, with picking recently completed, is estimated at about 119,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), about 10 per cent above the previous season's crop of 99,000 bales. UN economists point out that the southern crop, with picking to begin in June, is expected to be about normal (100,000 bales) giving a total 1952-52 production in the Belgian Congo of 220,000 bales compared with the 197,000 bales produced in 1950-51.

The 1951-52 production of cotton in French Equatorial Africa is expected to result in a record crop of about 140,000 bales, compared to a 1950-51 crop of 93,000 bales.

Although it is not stated publicly the real issue behind the state-man the CiiGt?ie mate in the British-Egyptian discussions over the Suez Canal and the political future of the Sudan is the proposed constitution of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

It is important to note that in 1951 the Sudan experienced the most prosperous year of its history. Its record cotton crop totaled 198,100,000 pounds and was almost sold completely before cotton prices fell.

Great Britain was the best customer of the Sudan in 1951. Her trade with the Sudan amounted to \$166,460,000 in goods. On the other hand, Egypt's trade with the country was \$22,960,000 in goods.



TELL OF VISIT TO U. N.—Dr. Milton S. J. Wright talks over with Wilberforce university students their recent visit made to the United Nations. Dr. Wright who is chairman of the division of social sciences at Wilberforce university accompanied the students on their five-day trip to the U. N. assembly and other points of educational interest. Students who made the trip and pictured are, left to right: Lasisi O. Akinfenwa of Nigeria; Vinton R. Anderson of Bermuda; Prof. Wright; and Doug-

las Williams of Philadelphia.

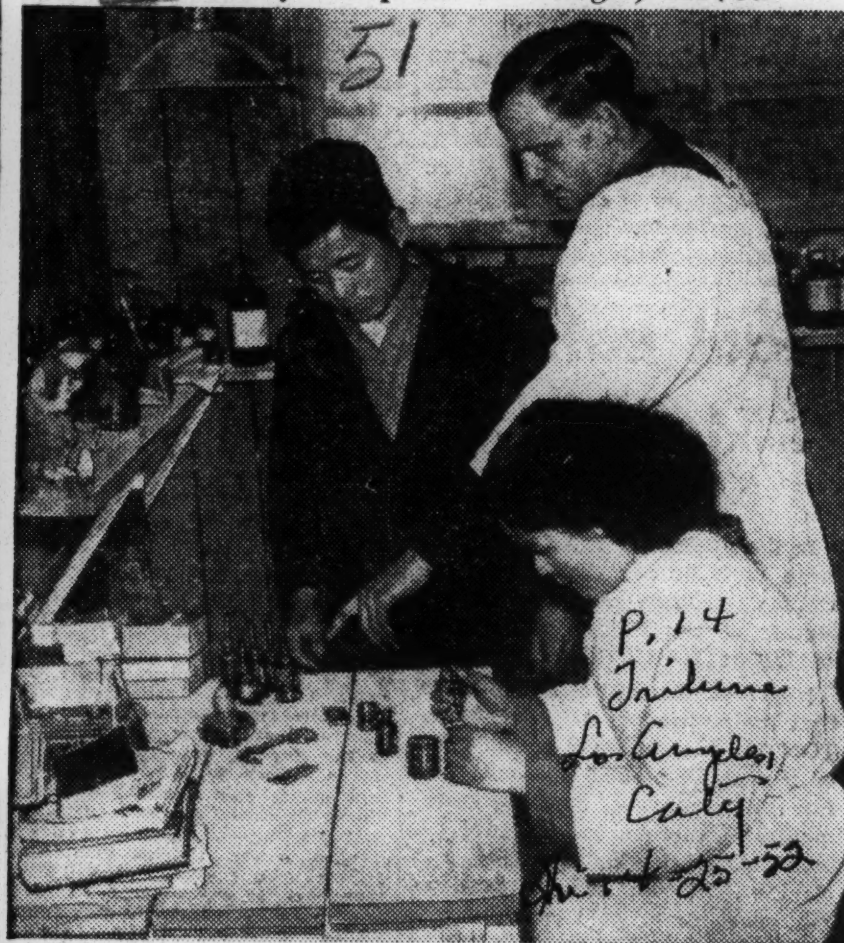
The agenda of the tour included not only a visit to the United Nations assembly but also a trip to Washington, D. C. These students were able to see many interesting government buildings. They talked with various senators, congressmen, and other leading government officials. All in all, the students reported that they gained additional insight into the workings of the United Nations.

United Nations News

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY

UNITED NATION, N. Y. — (ANP) — The latest word from Dr. Moroka, president of the African National Congress in Johannesburg, South Africa, is that the attendance of 4,000 persons at the April 6 "mass demonstration" in Freedom Square, Foldsburg was due to "fear of police violence." About a third of those present were Indians. All indications are that the African Indian Congress is still anxious to begin its campaign. However, leaders of the African Congress intend to discuss the whole matter at a meeting in Bloemfontein on April 26. Dr. Moroka has expressed the belief privately that the atmosphere at Johannesburg justified the pursuing of the campaign and has already asked for volunteers prepared to defy peacefully such apartheid legislation as the pass laws and the Group Areas Act which even the United Party, the opposition to Malan's administration, favors. Although the news was not re-

U.N. Relief Hospital in Taegu, Korea



From the beginning of the conflict in Korea the United Nations has been doing the utmost to maintain the health of the civilian population. In Taegu, for instance, despite lack of facilities a school house was transformed into a relief hospital which can take care of as many as 600 in-patients. Here, in the hospital's laboratory established by the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Erik V. Spangfort, of Denmark, instructs a Korean assistant on laboratory techniques while a Korean woman doctor makes a test.

ported by world press service, Dr. Moroka has received messages of encouragement from Prime Minister Nehru of India; Foreign Minister Assam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League; Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, Prime Minister of Iran and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast (Ghana). The message from Prime Minister Nehru was greeted with "prolonged cheering."



BUNCHE AND TOBIAS AT UN.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate delegate from the U. S. delegation to the UN General Assembly, are shown here discussing world affairs as they sit in the delegates' lounge at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris where the General Assembly is in session. —News Press Photo.



In UN Now—Luc Fouché, left, new permanent representative of Haiti to the United Nations, brilliant scholar of the all-Negro French-speaking Republic, is shown presenting his credentials to United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie at the UN international headquarters in New York. —Unations Photo

UN midwife at birth of new African nation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The mammoth job of watching over the birth of a new nation and the picaresque one of receiving the complaints of an African chief with mother-in-law trouble—both these widely different tasks lie within the province of the Trusteeship Council, one of the hardest-working organs of the United Nations.

The new nation which the United Nations has decided shall come into being by 1960, is Somalia. This used to be one of Italy's colonies in Africa and is now a UN trust territory, with Italy responsible for preparing the Somali people for independence within the next 8 years.

As for the African chief having trouble with his mother-in-law, this is only one of hundreds of petitions which the trusteeship Council receives every year. Because everyone who lives in a UN trust territory has the right to send petitions to the Council, these communications are naturally a variegated lot.

The UN is concerned with the welfare of people in 11 trust territories, 7 of them on the continent of Africa and the other islands in the Pacific Ocean. They are called trust territories because the nations which run their affairs have each made an agreement with the United Nations to help the people who live in them develop toward self governments.

To keep things balanced properly, the Trusteeship Council is made up of an equal number of countries which administer trust territories and of those who do not. Of the 12 present members of the Council, these are the ones which do administer trust territories: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Other members of the Council are China, the Soviet Union, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Iraq and Thailand.

U.N. Technician



Larson Adu, commissioner for Africanization, Gold Coast, Africa, Public Service Commission, who is the first to hold United Nations technical assistance fellowship from his area. He will study the methods of public administration as practiced in Puerto Rico.

United Nation News

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—(ANP) The UN Department of Economic Affairs reports that the future of Nigeria as an important mineral producer has been insured by recent legislation concerning the future of the areas held by Mines Development Syndicate (West Africa) under option to American Smelting and Refining.

Mines Development is a private company, the capital of which is held in varying proportions by Gold and Base Metals, London and African, National Mining, United Tin of Nigeria, Ribon Valley, Ex-lands, and Nigerian Consolidated. The existing license held by Mines Development was due to expire in 1953, but under the new law this time limit has been extended to 1957.

BELGIAN CONGO IN SLUMP

Economists here have expressed concern over the fact that the Belgian Congo is on the brink of a general economic slump. According to reports from Leopoldville, one indication of such a slump is the current fall in prices of palm

Those two products—with copper and cotton—are vital to the Congo's economy, particularly as a source of foreign exchange, from hard currency countries. (Congo exports to the U.S. in 1951 were \$122,500,000.)

During the past year prices have dropped so spectacularly that the local Government recently had to introduce remedial measures. Unofficial opinion places the blame for the Congo's economic slump on (1) the port congestion at Matadi; (2) world competition; (3) the return to the world markets of palm oil products from such countries as Indonesia.

The effect of the slump on the welfare of Congo natives bears watching. The palm and palm kernel oil industry employs thousands of native, 30,000 of them in the Kwango region alone.

The East African Power and Lighting Company increased its power production in 1951, but is still somewhat short of the increasing industrial demand. This company serves Kenya and Tanganyika (UN Trust Territory) in British East Africa. Uganda has its own nationalized power industry, which

Photo during 1951 sold 20,582, 986 Kilo-watt hours.

The World Bank has announced a loan of \$3,250,000 to Pakistan to help reclaim waste land in Punjab Province of West Pakistan. Reclamation of this land will raise agricultural production, increase export earnings, and permit the resettlement and productive employment of refugees.

The loan will finance the import of tractors and other equipment to clear, plow, harrow and seed the land, and to construct irrigation ditches. The land to be reclaimed consist of 660,000 acres in the Thal desert, an area lying between the Indus and Jholum Rivers in the heart of West Pakistan.

The Sudanese point of view in the current Anglo-Egyptian controversy has been ably presented by Mokki Abbas in his new book, "The Sudan Question."

In the scholarly study of the ticklish question Abbas proposes that a UN Commission, composed of "disinterested members," and excluding parties of the dispute, be created to resolve the problem and to offset the Egyptian fear of the Anglo-American interest in the issues involved.

Abbas also argues against the proposal that the southern part of the Sudan be attached to Uganda.

Historian Accredited To UNESCO Group

NEW YORK — Credentials from the State Department in Washington have been sent to James Eger Allen to attend the third national conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, which will convene at Hunter College, New York City, Jan. 27-31.

As an accredited delegate, Dr. Allen will represent the Association for the Study of Colored People's Life and History, an organization with which he has long been identified. For the past 15 years, he has presided over the annual History Week breakfasts in New York and co-ordinated the educational programs centered around the week.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE (second from right) talking to noted guests at the Third Annual Salute to Roosevelt College dinner at the Sheraton hotel last Friday night. Pictured with the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner and UN official, are from left to right: Mrs. Edward J. Sparling, Mr. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College; Mrs. Alone Feaman, Dr. Bunche and Mrs. Edith Sampson.

Haiti Moves Forward And Raises Standards

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Tibor Mende, UNESCO expert, believes that things are looking up in the Marbial Valley region of Haiti where UNESCO and the French speaking Negro Republic are carrying on a pilot project. The experiment, begun some five years ago, is aimed at improving fundamental education to achieve better living standards.

The program, now a part of UNESCO's technical assistance and economic development, has brought in specialists of great value to the nation.

Tibor, who recently visited Marbial Valley during a trip to Central and South American countries on an assignment for UNESCO, has revealed interesting information based on his observations in Haiti.

The population in the Marbial Valley is close to the 30,000 mark. Most families own or rent three to five acres of land, grow coffee for sale at the Jacmel market.

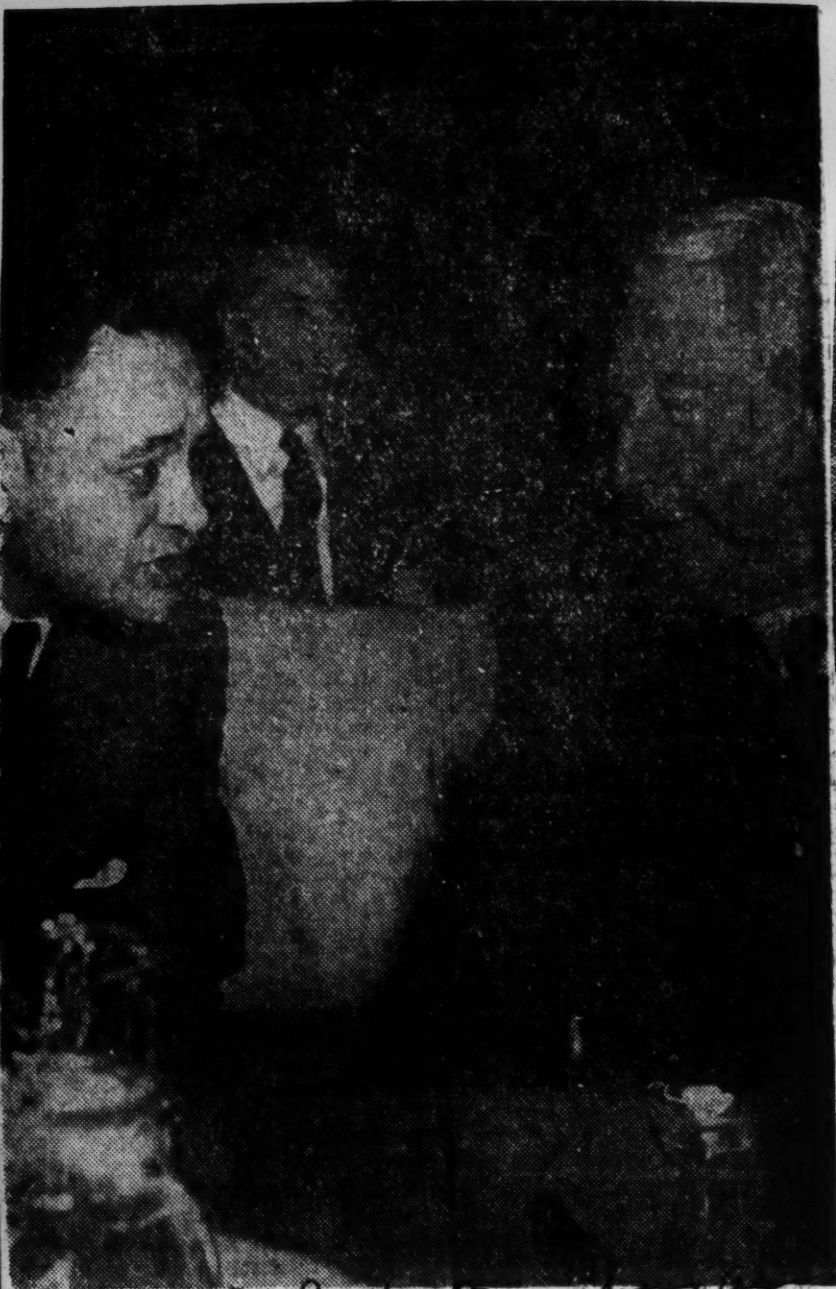
The terrors of the supernatural world, of voodoo and magic, are still important in the lives of the people of the Valley.

Hope was found to be one of the major needs in this atmosphere of deterioration.

Native craftsmen excel in leather work, tailoring and basketry. However, their main job is on land and gaining an awareness in order to build plans for the future.

The UNESCO experimental station has a primary school and equipment for some 105 pupils, 6-16. A physician holds clinic four times a week, and a dentist receives patients once a week enabling the dwellers of the Marbial Valley to get used to the idea of qualified medical care.

The small stock raising station gives practical demonstrations under expert guidance of better ways of poultry and pig-raising.



Wanted P. 4
News Press Photo Service
TRUSTEES GET TOGETHER—Sir Alexander Burns, (right) president of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and Dr. Ralph Bunche director, get together during the opening of the council's tenth session at the new \$11,000,000 conference building in New York. Dr. Bunche who recently resigned his professorship at Harvard University, is seen as the likely candidate for the top council post when England's Sir Alan steps down.

U. N. Unit Ratifies Draft of Proposal For Equal Rights
Courier Journal
Geneva, March 27 (AP) — A United Nations group approved today a draft convention aimed at giving women equal political property status, language, or rights with men all over the world.

P. 24
The U. N. Commission on the Status of Women will submit the convention to the Economic and Social Council. Before its goal can be reached, the convention must be made into law by about 20



Tribune Fri. 4-4-52
P. 1

NOT ALL OF THE UN—is peacemaking and settling international disputes. Through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the UN teaches people of many lands how to live better on their natural resources, how to take advantage of science and the accumulated knowledge of the world for a better life.

In the left picture, experts of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) show Haitian farmers how to produce fish in their ponds to increase the food supply.

The Liberian mother, at right, and her daughter, will have a better life as a result of the UN sponsored world health program (WHO).



United Nations News

51
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The political situation in the French Protectorate of Tunisia during the past week occupied the attention of the UN Security Council.

Representatives of 11 Arab-Asian countries and Liberia called for a meeting of the Security Council to take up the "deteriorating situation" in Tunisia on the ground that it constitutes a threat to the peace.

P. 22
The meeting was summoned by the Council President Professor A. A. Bokhari of Pakistan-himself one of the 12 delegates who have requested the meeting.

The 1951-52 cotton crop in northern Belgian Congo, with picking recently completed, is estimated at about 119,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), about 20 percent above the previous season's crop of 99,000 bales. UN economists point out that the southern crop, with picking to begin in June is expected to be about normal (100,000 bales), giving a total 1951-52 production in the Belgian Congo

of 220,000 bales, compared with the 195,000 bales produced in 1950.

51. Fri. 5-2-52
The 1951-52 production of cotton in French Equatorial Africa is expected to result in a record crop of about 140,000 bales, compared to a 1950-51 crop of 93,000 bales.

UN Official Visits Here



Miss Vinita Lewis, social worker with the United Nations, International Refugee Organization (right) confers with Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of Valena C. Jones Public School on her recent visit to New Orleans. In a story on this page, the native Louisianian tells of her three-year mission to Europe's blighted countries.—(Staff Photo by Hall).

New Milestone in History Of Civilization Now Three Years Old; Sets Up Ideals

Call Jan 11-52
Kaiman City
**Each Year More Reality Is Added To
Universal Declaration; Member Nations
Working Toward High Objectives of Pact**

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Since its proclamation, three years ago, by UN General Assembly, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has continued to influence decisions on the official, governmental and intergovernmental levels, as well as more informally among individuals and organizations.

The UN Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N. E.S.C.O.) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) have all used the Declaration as a guide and inspiration in developing and expanding their programs and activities.

The Universal Declaration played an important role in the agreement creating the Netherlands-Indonesian Union in 1949, and a year later in the text of the Indonesian Constitution.

The Preamble of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, which was signed on Nov. 4, 1950 in Rome by the representatives of 13 European states and later by two others, pays tribute to the Universal Declaration as aiming at "securing the universal and effective recognition and observance of the rights therein declared" and pledges its signatories to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Declaration.

The Preamble to the Japanese Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco in September, 1951 acknowledges that one of the purposes of the treaty is to enable Japan to "strive to realize the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

In 1950, five countries, all member states, wrote new constitutions or redrafted old ones. In every case, Indonesia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Syria and Haiti, the impact of the Universal Declaration is apparent in spirit and in letter.

In Canada, a federal Bill of Rights is under serious consideration and a special committee of the Senate has used the Universal Declaration as a model in drafting its recommendations. A Fair Employment Practices Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature of Ontario in 1951 mentions in its preamble that the act is considered to be in accord with the Universal Declaration.

Over the past two years many far-reaching judicial decisions have also reflected the tendency of the Universal Declaration to become a source of law. The late Judge Jose de Barros e Azevedo of the International Court, for example, cited the Universal Declaration in his dissenting opinion on the case dealing with the dispute between Colombia and Peru over Victor Raul Haya de la Torre's right of asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Lima.

In the United States, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter noted Article 20 of the Universal Declaration in his concurring opinion on a court ruling involving the individual's right to obtain or retain employment whether he is or is not a member of a labor organization.

In 1950, the California District Court of Appeals overturned a state law barring Orientals ineligible for citizenship from owning land and cited the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter and various articles of the Universal Declaration.

In New York a year later, the Supreme Court held that discrimination based on sex by trade unions is objectionable and referred to Articles 2 and 23 of the Universal Declaration in handing down its decision. Other instances in which courts have ruled on

cases in which plaintiffs or defendants have invoked the Universal Declaration have been reported from the Netherlands and Austria and it is reasonable to expect that these examples will multiply in the months and years to come.

PARIS. — Three years ago, on Dec. 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly, meeting here, reached a new milestone in the history of civilization by adopting and proclaiming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On Dec. 10, this year, the Assembly, meeting once more here in the French capital, will pause in its deliberations to rededicate itself to the high ideals set forth in the Declaration, and face once more the collective and individual responsibility of U. N. member nations to see that these ideals take form in practice and in law.

In the past three years the Declaration has influenced international and national decisions; its language has found its way into national constitutions and international agreements; judges have cited its articles in support of their opinions. In fact, the Declaration has become a vital force in human affairs.

When he opened the current session of the U. N. General Assembly, President Vincent Auriol of France referred to some of the great accomplishments of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies since the nations pledged themselves to the support of its Charter at San Francisco.

More Reality Each Year

And he went on to say, "Each year they add more reality to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was approved unanimously by your Assembly in 1948 and the simultaneous, supervised and sincere application of which by all the signatory countries would suffice to provide the world with an era of peace, security and prosperity without precedent in history."

As part of this "sincere application" the United Nations through the Commission on Human Rights

and the Economic and Social Council is drafting a Covenant on Human Rights as the second part of the International Bill of Rights. The first part is the Declaration itself. The Covenant, which will take the form of an international treaty or convention, will seek to protect the basic rights and freedoms of the individual regardless of race, color, sex, language or religion, regardless of political or other opinion, national or social origin, propriety, birth or other status. The Covenant will in fact carry us one step further toward those high objectives outlined in the Universal Declaration as a standard of achievement for all nations and all peoples.

Serves Dual Purpose

Most people will agree that the Declaration serves a dual purpose. In the first place, in defining the rights and freedoms of the individual it equally reveals the course of action which all nations should pursue in their national legislation and social practice. In the second place, the Declaration has proved to be an effective instrument for teaching and education, for the creation of the kind of public opinion which will ensure that its ideals are realized.

There are few who would claim that any country in the world fully respects the Universal Declaration in its laws and in its judicial and social practice. But it is a significant fact that no nation in the world has repudiated the Declaration, or exempted itself from the commitment to its principles which was registered in the unanimous vote of the General Assembly three years ago.

The actual language of the Universal Declaration is largely the product of deliberation and debate by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly from 1946 to 1948. But its spirit stems from the struggle of mankind for brotherhood, peace and security throughout history. It is a universal declaration because the hard-won documents of freedom, the social philosophies and aspirations of all the peoples of the world went into its making.

Official representatives in the United Nations and government experts in their home countries actively participated in the framing. Suggestions also came in from consultants to the United Nations representing millions of members belonging to the non-governmental organizations of the world and from individual experts on human rights and international law.

The text of the Universal Declaration, which existed at first only in English and French, is now available in 36 language ver-

sions which are circulating from Spitzbergen to Rangoon and from Cape Town to Tokyo. But the tremendous task of distribution and diffusion has really only begun. New and greater efforts are needed to make the Declaration more widely known and these efforts must continue to be put forward by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, member states and the non-governmental organizations of the world.

Already the Universal Declaration has come to life in hundreds of situations affecting the lives of millions of people since its proclamation three years ago.

Its impact has been felt in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to a marked degree, on the constitutions, laws and judicial opinions of member and non-member states, on international agreements, on the programs of non-governmental organizations and on the thinking and actions of private individuals imbued with its message. It has reached into schools, churches, temples, synagogues and mosques. It has added a modern re-affirmation of high ideals to the teachings of all religions which are based on peace, understanding and brotherhood. It has found a place in capitals and government houses, trade union halls, town meetings, business and trade institutions and its Korean text has circulated widely behind the battlelines of that unhappy country.

U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie summarized the importance of the Universal Declaration most effectively as he deposited a copy of it in the cornerstone of the permanent headquarters in New York on United Nations Day, 24 October 1949, when he said: "The Declaration sets a standard for governments to which men and women of every race, language, color and belief can appeal whenever their rights are violated." The celebration of the anniversary of the Universal Declaration as Human Rights Day has been recommended by the United Nations General Assembly and by Unesco to all nations and interested organizations.

SOUTH AFRICA RETURNS AS UN TALKS OF INDEPENDENCE

PARIS—The return of South Africa to the United Nations General Assembly last week after a 37-day boycott, failed to halt the rising tide of political warfare aimed at the Union.

South Africa's seats had been vacant since December 12, when Prime Minister Daniel Malan instructed his delegation to withdraw as a protest against the actions of the Trusteeship committee during its discussion on South West Africa and the color problem.

The actions concerned the invitation of tribal chiefs to appear before the committee to state their case against the Union and the hearings granted to the Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican clergyman and spokesman of the Hereros tribes.

South Africa maintained the committee in doing so had exceeded its authority and was interfering in domestic affairs.

In this annual skirmish over the questions of treatment of natives, South Africa was assailed by one delegate after another. Brazil charged the Union with "enslaving the colored population."

In the past the Union has hounded and nearly blocked UN proceedings by opposing placing the territory under UN trusteeship. So the Union of South Africa ignored the UN resolution calling upon states which administer trust territories to set up target dates by which the territories will be granted independence. Even though the resolution passed the General Assembly by 38 votes to 8, with 11 absentions, South Africa said that it would take no part in any vote to draft resolutions submitted by the trusteeship committee on the territory of South West Africa. To date, South Africa stands nearly alone in its opinions on UN business.

British delegates, however, backed up the Union in a debate on treatment of the colored population in South West Africa.

British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, said Britain considered the trusteeship committee acted unconstitutionally in inviting tribal chiefs to come to the UN to state their cases against the Union.

Britain, France and Belgium are

the main trusteeship nations. The United States holds trusteeship only over a few scattered islands in the South Pacific and the Caribbean.

Hint Dean Was Not A Suicide

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The Trusteeship Council plans to discuss the death of William Henry Dean and Somalia during future sessions as a result of support given James R. Lawson of New York by Iraq and Soviet delegations here last week. Mr. Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist Movement, had presented a letter to the council which intimated that Mr. Dean's death on Jan. 9 was not a suicide as police reported. Sir Alan Burns, council president, had ruled that the letter was not a petition, however, the Soviet and Iraq moves brought a reversal of this ruling and the subject was put on the agenda.

Mr. Lawson has asked to be heard on conditions in Somaliland. Mr. Dean, at the time of his death, was chief of the African unit of the UN Division of Economic Stability and Development. He was preparing a report on his activities as head of a mission to Somaliland at the time of his death.

United Nations News

By SAMUEL P. PERRY

UNITED NATIONS. — (ANP) — Although it has not been publicized, French West African Senegalese troops are being used as combat troops in Indo-China.

Also, the second contingent of 600 Ethiopian troops for Korea, as part of the UN forces, has been inspected by Emperor Haile Selassie at Addis Ababa.

Electoral rolls for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan General Elections under the new self-governing constitution will be prepared shortly, official sources state.

In Cape Town, Union of South Africa, the United party recently made a policy statement which made it clear that his

party had no intention of repealing the Nationalist government's Group Areas Act of 1949 if it is returned to power at next year's general election.

The United party leader stated the act would be amended "to make it workable and equitable." (As is known, the Group Areas Act has been the keystone of the Nationalist government's apartheid policy.)

According to the Strauss statement, the United Party would amend the Group Areas Act along the following lines:

(1) Provision would be made for full compensation for all whose rights of ownership or occupation were interfered with under the act.
(2) The government (under United Party leadership) would be responsible for providing suitable accommodation before people were moved from places legally occupied by them;

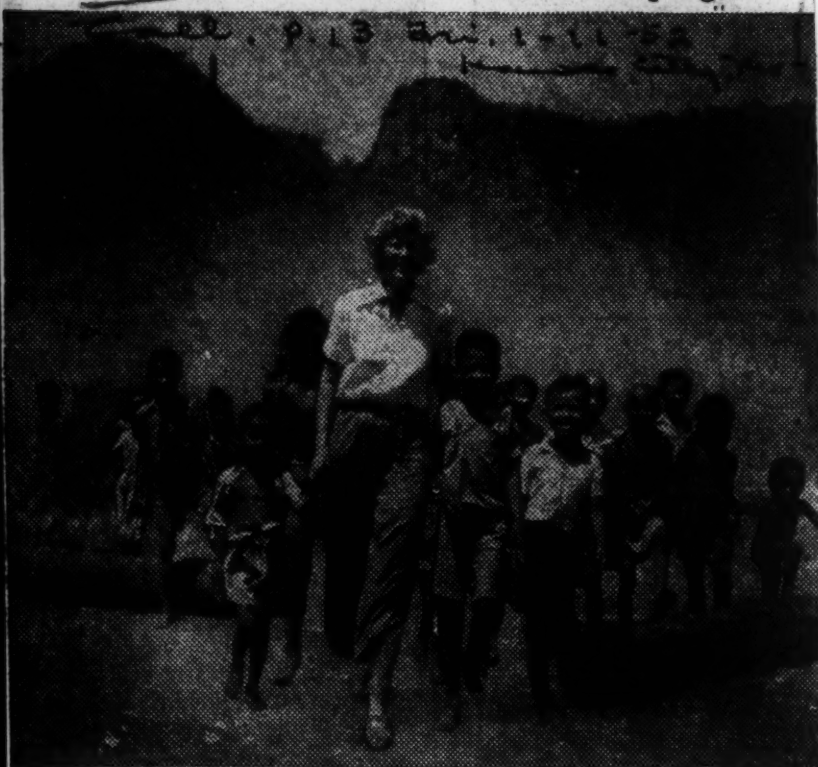
(3) Powers of acquisition would be granted only, after a proper inquiry with the right of arbitration;

(4) A curb would be placed on the present vast powers of the Minister, bringing them under parliamentary control;

(5) The Act would be reconsidered to guarantee that race zoning would become a function of regional town planning authorities.

In addition, Swart, the South African minister of justice, has introduced a bill to make whipping compulsory. Official reports indicate that the number of whippings imposed by the courts has risen sharply since the Nationalist government took office. Some 2,975 Africans were whipped in 1948, and 4,092 in 1949, with a steady increase since that particular year.

U.N. Aids Thailand's Health Campaign



Yaws—a crippling and disfiguring disease, mostly contracted in childhood has been for years the scourge of Thailand. In order to tackle the problem in a countrywide basis the Thai government recently called for United Nations' aid. A joint group of experts of UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization was rushed to Thailand to train local personnel and provide the necessary medical supplies. Here, a UNICEF/WHO Public Health Nurse leads a group of children to an open air clinic in the region of Ratchaburi.

South Africa Returns To United Nations

PARIS (ANP)—The return of South Africa to the United Nations General Assembly last week after a 37-day boycott, failed to halt the rising tide of political warfare aimed at the Union.

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man and spokesman for the Herero tribes.

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Britain, France and Belgium are the main trusteeship nations. The United States holds trusteeship only over a few scattered islands in the South Pacific and the Caribbean.

Bigots Are Foes Of U.S. Says Bunche

"The real minority in this country today consists of those who cannot swallow any more democracy."

That was the charge made last Friday night by Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship section of the United Nations and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize. He addressed more than 1,000 Chicagoans assembled in the Sheraton hotel in Chicago for the third annual Salute to Roosevelt college dinner.

He described as witch hunters, character assassins, sowers of the seed of hysteria and distrust those who wish Negro Americans, Spanish-Americans, Oriental Americans, in the hyphenates, and Jews and often Catholics as well—to be treated as second-rate Americans.

"They undermine our faith in democracy, in government, and in ourselves," he declared.

"They serve well the cause of our enemies and not at all the cause of democracy," he warned.

Reminding his listeners that American democracy was launched with a revolution, Dr. Bunche termed those who would limit our freedoms "counter-revolutionaries"—the most dangerous enemies of human progress in any society.

Speaking in his capacity as an international fighter for peace, Dr. Bunche warned that "we no longer have any privacy. The eyes of the world—friend and foe alike—are focused upon us."

"It is for us to demonstrate in every American community that democracy is virile and capable of extension to all people—that it is blind to color, race, and religion. That is American democracy's challenge," he said.

"It is of momentous importance today," he continued, referring to the Cold War, "that American democracy should

quickly correct its serious faults.

"The very precepts upon which our way of life rests are being severely challenged throughout the world in these perilous times," he added.

We should be "deeply concerned," he advised—who would take advantage of the world crisis to "limit our freedom and curtail our democracy."

"The existence of racial prejudice, the practice of religious bigotry in our midst today should be the active concern of every American who believes in our democratic way of life," he continued. "Such attitudes and practices subvert the foundation principles of our society. And they are more costly and more dangerous today than ever before in our history."

But on the more optimistic side, Dr. Bunche said he is convinced that "American democracy can be and will be extended in full to all our citizens and that the day need not be long delayed when every American can find his level in the society solely on the basis of his demonstrated merit."

Saving that he was stepping out of his role of United Nations leader, Dr. Bunche made the point that he was "tired of being identified with an American 'minority' and tired of being classified as a problem."

"I want to live and to die as just an American," he said simply.

In his address he gave praise launched with a revolution, Dr. Bunche termed those who would limit our freedoms "counter-revolutionaries"—the most dangerous enemies of human progress in any society. He also paid tribute to its president Dr. Edward Sparling a "crusading leader,"

New UN cafe serves 1000 internationalists each hour

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—With a clientele numbering about 4000 from more than 60 countries a truly international restaurant was recently opened at United Nations headquarters here. Occupying the whole fifth—and top—floor of the newly constructed Conference building on the East River side of the UN Secretariat skyscraper, the cafeteria and delegates' dining room are designed to satisfy more than 1000 international appetites every 60 minutes.

A vast kitchen, covering almost 9000 square feet, serves the cafeteria which seats about 450, as well as the delegates' dining room with a capacity of 300. In addition, there are two small private committee dining rooms adjacent to the main dining salon.

The new cafeteria and dining room are displays of almost every color of the rainbow. In the delegates' dining room the floor is covered with wall-to-wall wine-colored carpeting. The chairs are salmon pink, and the drapes lemon colored. Wall colors in the two small delegates' dining rooms are peacock blue and moss green.

Chinese blue is the basic color in the cafeteria with one entire wall papered in a bright design with a Parisian motif, by the famous cartoonist Saul Steinberg.

Both sections have two entire floor-to-ceiling glass walls overlooking the East River. New heat absorbing glass protects the interior from excessive summer heat. Outside is a spacious roof-veranda.

The entire restaurant area is completely air conditioned. Lighting is indirect, with light sockets concealed in the ceiling. When a patron has picked up his tray, another pops up on an automatic spring device.

Food is displayed on glass covered counters. But there is no waiting for cooked-to-order items such as lamb chops and omelets. A crew of 22 waitresses is on hand to clear away used trays and dishes.

Delegates' dining room, on the north side of the building, is also opened to the UN staff when space is available. Two captains and 30

waiters cater to delegations. The two small dining rooms are intended for the use of UN committees which have been in session past the dining hour, or for delegations which might like to have privacy at mealtime.

Real heart of the new UN restaurant section is its ultra-modern kitchen with a corps of 80 cooks, bus boys, helpers and dishwashers. In the expert opinion of Head Chef, Jean Laparcerie, who comes from Bordeaux, France, and who has been with UN since the opening day at Lake Success: "There is not a finer kitchen in the world. We have the most up-to-date equipment there is, and it is arranged so we can serve the cafeteria, the main dining room plus two smaller dining rooms at one time smoothly and efficiently."

All roasting and baking are done on a huge bank of gas ranges and gas-fired ovens. Vegetables receive special treatment from vast steamers or steam kettles. There are bright shiny meat slicers, some mixing vats which can hold over a hundred gallons of cake or bread dough and five spacious cold storage closets, each as big as a small auto-trailer.

The kitchen is done in light gray tones with orange-pink trim, ceramic clay tiling covers the entire floor area, enabling kitchen staff to keep the area spotless with daily floor swabbings. It is lighted by numerous neon tubes which give sunshine-like light at all times.

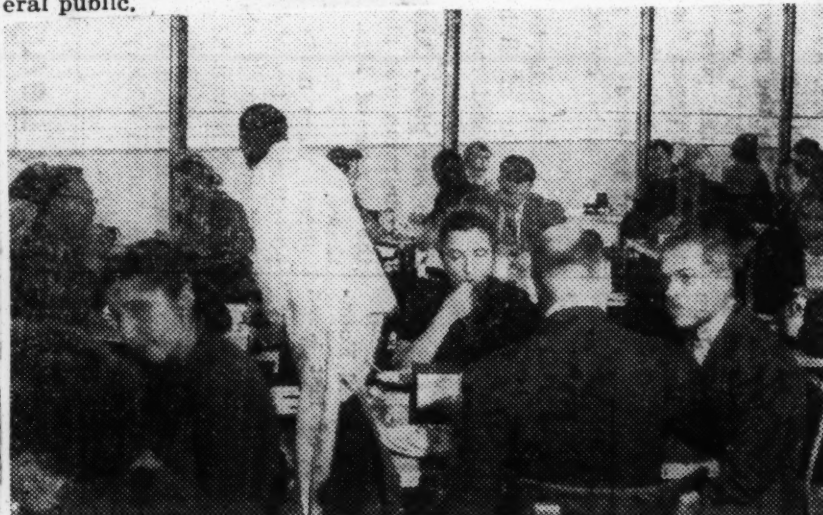
According to a UN administration officer it will take quite some power resources to operate the new UN kitchen. It is estimated that some 5,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, piped 1500 miles from Texas, will be used annually to run the 15 gas ranges, broilers, roasting ovens, numerous grills, toasters and baking ovens. About 6,000,000 hour pounds of steam will be used to heat steam tables, operate steam-washing machines. More than 100,000 kilowatt hours will be used in operating the electrical equipment for a year.

Contrary to popular belief and expectations in some quarters, the UN restaurant will not specialize in dishes for each national group

among the Secretariat and the delegations, it would be "tres impossible," explains Head Chef Laparcerie, to meet every wish for exotic dishes. But he promises that he will cook on a "somewhat international style." Chef Laparcerie thinks, that the "good American style" in cooking will prevail, and that this itself is sufficiently cosmopolitan to embrace a satisfactory array of dishes of foreign origin.

On the other hand, should some of the delegates so chose, the UN kitchen will turn out special delicacies if ordered in advance and the customer is content to pay the extra charge. Once in a while the delegates will be treated to wine sauce to their meats, without extra charge.

Neither the dining room nor the cafeteria are open to the general public.



NEW YORK'S—first truly international restaurant, equipped to cater to a clientele numbering 4,000 from over 60 countries—the United Nations cafeteria and delegates' dining room—opened recently at U. N. headquarters. A vast and modern kitchen, covering some 9,000 square feet serves the cafeteria and dining room which are located on the fifth floor of the newly constructed Conference building overlooking the East River. Above is a partial view of the United Nations cafeteria which can accommodate about 400 persons. Judging by the photo, Negro waiters are used. Chef, of course, is a Frenchman.

W. H. O. Favors A 'Preventive' Plan on Health

Says Cost in Prosperous Area Would Be a Tenth of Curative Plan's Cost

By Arch Parsons Jr.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Placing the problem of world health on a profit-and-loss basis, a study issued today by the World Health Organization, a United Nations specialized agency, estimated that in prosperous areas the cost of a program to prevent disease can be designed at a tenth of the cost of a program of curative medicine.

The prevention of disease and sickness in under-developed areas, the study reported, involves greater expenditures—"the cost of essential health goes up as income goes down—but on a global basis, "prevention is not only better than cure; it is also cheaper than cure."

The 106-page report, prepared by Dr. Charles-Edward A. Winslow, professor emeritus of public health at Yale University, and entitled, "The Cost of Sickness and the Price of Health," stated that one of its main purposes was to help health administrators obtain funds for protective health services.

Costs in United States Noted

As examples of the "staggering burden" imposed upon the world by the cost of preventable diseases, the study notes that in the United States the annual cost of temporary and permanent disability is between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 and that in 1949 \$10,600,000,000 was spent on medical and institutional care of the diseased.

Deaths from tuberculosis in the United States, reduced to one-tenth of their number a century ago, still cost the nation 1,000,000 years of future "working-life" and \$350,000,000 a year for medical care and related services. Dr. Winslow pointed out.

"If such heavy burdens of preventable disease are involved for a country where the more outstanding diseases have been effectively controlled," the study stated, "it is clear that corresponding handicaps must be very much greater in less favored regions."

"There are many areas where the toll of tuberculosis is ten times as high as in the United States. There are other areas where each summer, four-fifths of the total population is incapacitated by at-

and far too costly" a task for to cost \$20,000,000 this year, the under-developed countries to "offers at last an opportunity to undertake unaided, he said; "the future health of the world" lies in Dr. Winslow urged "responsible health leaders in each country to realize the significance of the opportunity now offered to them by preparing plans for expanding their health programs and for assisting experts to assist in projects such as a pro-signing experts to aid their less fortunate sister-nations."

The report, which will be placed before the fifth World Health Assembly in Geneva in May as a basis for thrashing out such a program, noted that the U. N. plan for technical assistance, expected for technical assistance, expected

"It is not enough for the health administrator to develop the soundest possible program for his own field of social endeavor," Dr. Winslow said. "He must also sit down with the experts on agriculture, on industry, on economics and on education and integrate his specific health program as a part of a larger total program of social reconstruction."

To do this is "far too complex" where a quarter to a half of the infants born die before reaching the age of twenty-five years. . . . "Can't Plan in Vacuum" The report emphasized that a comprehensive public health program for the under-developed areas "cannot be planned in a vacuum, but only as a vital part of a broader program of social improvement."

UN Hits South Africa On Race Segregation

PARIS, France — (ANP) — The United Nations made an effort to secure a universal declaration of human rights last week when a special political committee condemned South Africa for discrimination against natives and persons of Indian origin.

By a 42 to 2 vote, with 13 absentions, the committee adopted a resolution calling for the suspension of South Africa's group areas act, which segregates and discriminates against the native peoples of South Africa.

While the United States abstained on certain parts of the resolution but voted for it as a whole, it went contrary to warnings by some delegates that violated the U. N. charter by interfering with matters wholly under the domestic jurisdiction of a state. South Africa and Australia voted against the resolution.

The resolution refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the assembly in 1948, and implies that South Africa's segregation legislation is invalid because it contravenes the human rights resolution.

Dr. Hector David Castro of El Salvador refused to support the resolution on the ground that it would be unfair to condemn South Africa and ignore "the absolute denial of human rights" in Russia.

Kolli S. Tamba of Liberia imputed "moral responsibility" to Britain to intercede with the South African government for the protection of the Indian population. He said the ancestors of the Indian nationals were persuaded by the British government of South Africa to go there, and were promised "treatment on terms of equality with other British subjects."

Tamba charged that "millions of native Africans" as well as 300,000 persons of Indian origin are victims of South Africa's segregation policy.

The resolution declares that a policy of racial segregation-apartheid is based on doctrines of racial discrimination. It declares that South Africa's group areas act directly contravenes precious resolutions of the assembly. It also recommended a three member committee to assist South Africa, India, Pakistan in negotiations for a settlement of the dispute.

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Rev. Scott Wins Unusual Tribute in U. N. For Championing South African Tribes

PARIS, Jan. 11—In a tribute to the British missionary who has been barred by the South African Government from South and South-West Africa for his efforts on behalf of the tribes of that region, forty states voted in the United Nations today to express their "admiration and gratitude" to the Rev. Michael Scott.

The Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly at the same time voiced regret that the Union of South Africa, which controls South-West Africa, had not granted travel documents to the tribal chiefs whom Mr. Scott represented. In a roll-call vote on these actions, which follows a series of tributes to Mr. Scott, nine nations abstained and eleven were absent.

Those abstaining were Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Ethiopia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States. South Africa is boycotting the committee.

A resolution renewing an Assembly plea that whipping be abolished as punishment in United Nations trust territories also was approved. This motion must be adopted by a plenary Assembly meeting to become final.

Today's action concluded the committee's debates on South-West Africa for this session. The unit was expected to wind up its work early next week.

Mr. Scott made his final appearance before the committee this afternoon, reading the latest messages from the chiefs of the Herero, Damara and Nama tribes and obtain travel documents from the Union Government.

He warned the "same threat which has hung over South-West Africa," namely, its annexation by South Africa, now confronted the neighboring British protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. "The Prime Minister of South Africa has claimed that they should be incorporated into the Union," he said.

The committee's invitation to the tribal chiefs, at Mr. Scott's request, earlier in the Assembly session, led to a violent attack on the United Nations by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of South Africa, who accused the world organization of "aggression."

The tributes to Mr. Scott, who sat in his clerical garb, were initiated by Awni Khalidi of Iraq, who drafted the resolution that was adopted without opposition. India's delegate said that Mr. Scott

"represents our conscience," and added that if the problem he represented was not solved and turned to violence it could sweep Africa as a "chain reaction."

Cuba's spokesman declared that the cause of Michael Scott is the cause of the United Nations. The Guatemalan delegate referred to the cleric as an "apostle."

The committee approved continuation of the Special Committee on South-West Africa, with Syria, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay as members. Denmark withdrew and Norway was named in her place on this body.

What Edith Sampson Told The Europeans

EDITOR'S NOTE: During her recent tour of the Scandinavian countries, Mrs. Edith Sampson, former member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, became the center of a bitter controversy.

Red propagandists and many misguided Americans charged that she glossed over the real situation of the Negro in America.

To give the lie to these charges the CHICAGO DEFENDER will publish in three installments, word for word, what Mrs. Sampson said.

In recent years I have had the privilege of meeting hundreds of audiences in many countries around the world, and in all parts of my own country. In these face-to-face discussions I have tried to come to grips with problems that perplex people everywhere. One of those problems concerns the changing status of the Negro in America.

The widespread interest in this subject might be of only academic



MRS. EDITH SAMPSON

significance were it not for the fact that it is a subject which is constantly exploited by totalitarian propagandists.

In the present General Assembly in Paris, the spokesman for the Soviet bloc from Vishinsky on down have been shedding crocodile tears for the terrible plight of the American Negroes. They have tried to create the impression that the Negroes in America are subjected to wholesale terror; that they are beaten down and

fault.

Only under dictatorships do the subjects have to fawn at the feet of the self-perpetuated rulers, and take the blame for anything that goes wrong. In sensible societies, it is assumed that human beings are not infallible, having unfortunate prejudices and passions, and that progress is made only by the relentless effort of free men.

Years ago I became convinced that the democratic movement confronted its most dangerous challenge in the rise of modern police states under the totalitarian concepts of Fascism, Nazism and Sovietism.

As a busy lawyer in Chicago and an ordinary citizen, I took part in the late nineteen thirties in alerting my fellow citizens to the menace of Hitlerism. I raised my feeble voice in support of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as he tried to shake our people free from their old isolationism, and to bring the strength of our country to the side of the democracies of Europe before it was too late.

In those days, Hitler's propagandists used to try to confuse the issue when we pointed to his concentration camps, his mass extermination of Jews, his persecution of all critics, his suppression of free speech and press, his denial of fair trial, and his controlled elections by flinging in our faces this retort: "you should speak of democracy — why, look at the treatment of the Negroes in America."

In later 1939, 1940 and early 1941, you remember, Hitler had a pact of friendship with Stalin. The two leading police states were then dividing other men's countries between them, and calling the Western democracies "imperialist war-mongers" for resisting those aggressions.

The Communists in the United States worked with Hitler's "Master Race" representatives, using every propaganda device, to neutralize our power, and prevent us from aiding the hard-pressed democracies. Their main rallying cry was "peace" . . . keep out of war.

And they had a special line for the Negroes. They would say:

"What is happening in Europe is no concern of yours. The Roosevelt war-mongers are trying to get us into a war on the side of the European imperialists so they can crush what little democracy we have in this country, and take away what few rights you Ne-

groes have won." That was the Communist line in 1940.

Some of the same old-school Negroes who are playing the Moscow game today, were peddling this line in 1940. But in June 1941 when Hitler decided that Stalin

was charging too much for his collaboration and marched into the Soviet Union, these Negro servants of Moscow suddenly discovered that the old reprobate imperialists, led by such men as Churchill, were engaged in a war for democracy and needed our help.

It is to the credit of the Negroes in America that so few — so very few — ever swallowed the Soviet

bait. From the beginning the colored community and its legitimate leaders saw clearly that a triumph of tyranny in Europe would be a deadly blow to Negro struggles for greater freedom and opportunity in our democracy.

They never fell for the silly idea that they might benefit from Hitler's defeat of Britain. They saw that our interests lay with the free peoples even though they had not yet applied the principles of democracy as completely as they should.

They could see the difference between an imperfect democracy where they still suffered discriminations and disabilities and a ruthless slave-state where human rights were denied altogether.

When the Japanese militarists tried to get African groups to plead for support of a colored front against the white world, the Negroes were not deceived. They saw that they had nothing in common with these masters of thought-control and mad aggression merely because they were not white.

The Negroes fought as valiantly as any other Americans against the perpetrators of the sneak attack against Pearl Harbor which left much of our fleet in ruins.

Negroes did not identify themselves with color of skin, but with the color of principle.

At the time of Pearl Harbor segregation and discrimination in the American Navy were well-known. But Negroes reacted to the blow to our Navy at Pearl Harbor just like all other Americans. Why?

Because our Navy was correctly regarded as a first line of defense for our country and the principles for which it stands, even though the Navy itself had not put those

principles into practice in its own organization. It was regarded as the shield of our country, the protector of our rights, the preserver of our future.

And no Japanese militarists who had suspected their own people were going to get away with an attack on us.

Since Pearl Harbor, the principles of democracy we preserved with a Navy that didn't yet practice it, worked its wonders. In compliance with the order of President Truman, the old practices of segregation and discrimination in the Navy have been wiped out.

Proud Negro officers and enlisted men have taken their places on the ships and planes of the Navy. This confirmed American Negroes in their conviction that the defense of the democratic principle against totalitarian attack is essential to the ultimate application of the principle in practice.

I have cited these examples from the recent past to assure you that Negroes are not "babes in the woods" when it comes to dealing with propaganda designed to exploit their grievances in the interest of foreign dictatorships.

Dr. Bunche Feted By AFRO Writer In Paris

After American, Sat. 1-12-52



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche given going-away party by AFRO writer, Ollie Stewart in Paris, recently. Just before Dr. Bunche departed for the USA for the holidays, a studio party was given for him by the AFRO's former war correspondent Left to right: Mrs. Jeanne Singer, of the press section, US mission to the UN; Ollie Stewart; Mrs. Ligon Buford, German-born wife of Ligon Buford, former IRO director; and Dr. Bunche. This was one of the few occasions when Dr. Bunche was able to get away from UN Trusteeship duties.



Union, Sat. 1-18-52
FOUR OF THE WORLD'S LEADING EDUCATORS—Dr. John J. Brooks, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick and Dean Ernest O. Melby (left to right) recently took over the trusteeship of New York's new Lincoln School. The four men will eventually be joined by Judge Hubert T. Delaney in formulating the policies of the non-profit, private school with a student body representing the various racial, religious, and economic elements in the metropolitan area. The new Lincoln School inherited the greater part of its staff, board of trustees, student body, equipment and its broad aims and purposes from the Horace Mann and the Lincoln School of Columbia University, famed in American education.

Dr. Bunche Praised In New Book

It's So Nice
NEW YORK — (ANP)—James

G. McDonald, writing "My Mission to Israel," describes Ralph J. Bunche as "unquestionably the intellectual leader of the group, widely informed, congenial in his arguments and withal, extremely charming." The group discussed included the late Count Folke Bernadotte, mediator for Palestine, Dr. Bunche and five associates.

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"Sometimes his success was due to the physical and mental exhaustion which his pace had brought to those under his chairmanship. The full extent of his skill as a draftsman was not generally appreciated until the armistices had been in effect for nearly a year . . . to have prepared them (the texts guiding the doings of the Arabs and Jews) without alarming either Israel or the Arab States was a near miracle of Bunche draftsmanship."

Stassen To Ask Bunche Counsel In '52 Campaign

PHILADELPHIA — Harold E. Stassen, president of the university of Pennsylvania, in a speech announcing his candidacy for the republican nomination, said he would seek the counsel of experienced men like Dr. Ralph Bunche on matters relating to the United Nations, and the struggling peoples of Asia, Africa, and the near east.

Stassen made this assertion in his bid for non-partisan support from all parties at a dinner here last Thursday. The former gover-

nor of Minnesota is the third announced candidate on the republican ticket, for president of the United States.

Bunche Aiding Darker Races

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH
(Courier Paris Correspondent)

Paris ^{P. 5} While the U. S. was still talking about the naming of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the outstanding UN diplomat, by Harold E. Stassen as one of the top seven American brains whom he would ask for advice if he is elected President, Dr. Bunche was piling up some notable contributions to world harmony at the UN... in his own unpretentious, but positive, way.

It's hard for anyone not intimately connected with him to appreciate the role being played here, at the United Nations, by Dr. Bunche. His real contribution to the total war against racism being waged by the world's darker peoples is extremely subtle; one scarcely notices it, except by accumulation.

NO FANFARE

His position as head of the trusteeship division makes it impossible for the brown diplomat to shout our grievances from the roof-tops; but quietly, without fanfare, he goes about the daily business of tipping whatever scales fall under his jurisdiction in favor of Africans and colonials, whose cases might be ignored entirely, were they left completely in white hands.

He is ideally suited for his role. A charmer at diplomatic receptions, balls, meetings, etc., he hypnotizes the rulers of the world by his tact, his graciousness, his personal charm, his sense of humor—then calmly goes about the business of saying (as much as he can) what must be said, and doing what must be done.

SO DISARMING

He never misses an opportunity to—with a friendly smile—drive a knife into America's vulnerable spot—her race problem; and as he does it, his voice so spells, binds, his manner so charms, that the American diplomats are only dimly aware of the blood flowing from their abdomen.

For instance, at the American Club—a ritzy outfit on the Boulevard Raspail—Bunche chose to speak about America's race problem, and to drive into his listeners the fact that it must be solved if America's voice is not to sound hollow in world affairs.

The American Government is made uncomfortable by such pronouncements; yet, so great is Dr. Bunche's personal charm, that they don't know how to shut him up.



DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Name School For Dr. Bunche

CROCKETT — W. M. Batts, principal of Crockett Colored High School, announced here last week that the name of the school had been changed to Ralph J. Bunche High School, after the permission of Dr. Bunche had been secured for the privilege. Prof. Batts also announced that Dr. Bunche has under consideration the possibility of a speech here at Crockett later in the year.

St. Louis Univ. Cites Bunche

ST. LOUIS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace and director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, was cited this week for his "great humanitarianism, his insight into the relations of mankind, his sound judgment in the ordering of public affairs, and his warmth of intelligent fellowship," when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Louis



BUNCHED AROUND BUNCHE—Director of the UN Trusteeship Division and 1950 Nobel Peace prize winner, Dr. Ralph Bunche (left) drops in on Gothamettes' New Year's dance at Renaissance ballroom. Home for the holidays, Dr. Bunche was scheduled to be back in Paris the next day to attend 6th General Assembly sessions. With him are Clifford A. Alexander and Mrs. Alonzo Harris.—Defender photo by de Mille.

University. Dr. Bunche delivered the address at the university's 134th commencement, at which 1,650 persons received degrees.

Awards Honor Bunche

NORTHFIELD, Minn. — Announcements of scholarships available to American students at the Univ. of Oslo (Norway) Summer School have been made by St. Olaf College. This year, Norway is offering a limited number of Ralph Bunche Awards in honor of Dr. Ralph Bunche, 1951 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

The Bunche awards range from \$115 to \$225 and are open to students interested in Norway's export industries. Preliminary application material and information are available at the Oslo Summer School Admissions Office, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

Bunche Honorary Pall Bearer For Ex-War Secretary

WASHINGTON. — (A N P) — Dr. Ralph Bunche was honorary pallbearer for former Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson last week, adding a unique touch to the distinguished men from high ranks who followed the ex-jurist to his Arlington grave.

It was fitting that a Negro should be a member of the funeral cortege, for Judge Patterson was one of the few real friends Negroes in New York counted upon.

From his earliest days in the war department, when he handed contracts and supplies, he helped Negro correspondents in the devils news getting in the capital. On more than one instance Judge Patterson's intercession opened closed doors and brought Negroes closer to the war picture.

U. S. Admits It!—Bunche Is One of 7 Top Brains



Top U. S. Brains— Harold E. Stassen, if elected. Left to right are Herbert Hoover, Bernard Baruch, Dr. Ralph Bunche, General Eisenhower and General MacArthur. The other two, not pictured, are James A. Farley and Senator Harry F. Byrd.

Courier *Dal.* *1-5-52* *P. 1*
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Ralph Bunche is one of America's seven top brains! Everybody has felt that way about it all the while. But that fact has never been more emphatically brought home to America than it was here last week when Harold E. Stassen tossed his hat into the ring for the GOP Presidential nomination.

Former Minnesota Governor Stassen, now president of the University of Pennsylvania, told the country just what sort of program he would put into execution if elected. He named the men who were who were capable of successfully executing that program. And he named those men. Dr. Ralph Bunche was one of them.

THE TOP MEN

Only the brains which Mr. Stassen considered the nation's absolute best were on the list. They were Dr. Bunche, Generals Dwight Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur, Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch, former President Herbert Hoover, James A. Farley and Democratic Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

It was highly significant that Mr. Stassen should include Dr. Bunche, for he designated the UN diplomat for one of the toughest roles in the troubled international picture. Of Dr. Bunche, Mr. Stassen said he would be his adviser "on matters related to the United Nations and the dependent and struggling peoples of Asia, Africa and the Near East."

One hardly needed a crystal ball to believe that if Mr. Stassen is elected, these top brains would be most certain to form his key Cabinet members, and Dr. Bunche undoubtedly would be tapped for U. S. Secretary of State.

Dr. Bunche Is Praised In Books

more *P. 4*
Am. *1-25-52*
NEW YORK—(ANP)—James G. McDonald, writing "My Mission to Israel," describes Ralph J. Bunche as "unquestionably the intellectual leader of the group, widely informed, cogent in his arguments and withal, extremely charming." The group discussed included the late Count Folke Bernadotte, mediator for Palestine, Dr. Bunche and five associates.

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DR. BUNCHE PALLBEARER FOR EX-WAR SECRETARY

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Dr. Bunche To Speak at Roosevelt College Dinner

Black *Spokane*
CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship director, will be the main speaker at this year's annual "Salute to Roosevelt College" dinner to be held Friday, Feb. 29, in the Grand ballroom of the Hotel Sheraton here. *Dal.* *2-2-52*

An annual city-wide event, the dinner pays honor to Roosevelt for the example it has set in providing equal educational opportunities for all races and religions. The dinner also gives financial support to help maintain the school's low tuition policy.

Dr. T. K. Lawless, eminent dermatologist, is chairman of the dinner.

Roosevelt college was organized in 1945 from among former members of the faculty of the YMCA college. A controversy developed between faculty members of the YMCA college and the board of trustees.

Source of the disagreement was the desire of some members of the board to limit the number of minorities in attendance at the school. They demanded that the president of the YMCA college submit a list of Negroes and other minorities at the school. This the president refused to do. He then resigned and many members of the faculty went along with him. From this nucleus Roosevelt college was formed.

Ralph Bunche Resigns Harvard Professorship

By the Associated Press
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21.—The resignation of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations division of trusteeship, as professor of government at Harvard University was announced last night by Provost Paul H. Buck.

Dr. Bunche resigned from the Harvard appointment, which he has held on leave of absence since July, 1950, because of "continuing heavy responsibilities in the United Nations in these critical times."

Floored By Illness



Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Trusteeship administrator, who is confined to his residence in Jamaica, Long Island, this week, suffering from a painful herniated spinal disc. Doctors have prescribed rest and relaxation.

Bunche Refuses To Head CCNY

more *P. 1*
NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship division, has turned down a tentative offer to be president of City College. It was learned last Friday. *Dal.* *2-21-52*
After Dr. Bunche and David E. Lillenthal were unwilling to accept such offers. A committee of the Board of Higher Education agreed to recommend Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher, United States Assistant Commissioner of Education, to succeed Dr. Harry N. Wright, who is retiring as president on July 1.

U. N. Statesman Receives Scroll

Ag. American P. 20
Sat. 3-8-52
**1,600 Persons Hear Him Score
Religious, Racial Intolerance**

ELIZABETH — World peace is being stymied by the "shocking illiteracy in our human relations." the shocking illiteracy in our human relations.

This indictment was made here Wednesday, Feb 20, by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at a Brotherhood Week rally at the Thomas Jefferson High School.

The distinguished Nobel Peace Prize winner and UN statesman was acclaimed by an overflow audience of 1,600 persons as Mayor James T. Kirk presented him with the City's scroll for his contributions to world peace.

Cafeteria, Gym Crowded

The scroll was signed by the mayor, John C. Boyle, president of the City Council; and Robert C. Crane, chairman of the Brotherhood Week program.

More than 1100 persons jammed the school auditorium to get a glimpse of and hear the UN director of trusteeship, 100 of whom had to stand.

Another 400 persons heard him over the public address system in the cafeteria, and another 100 in the gymnasium.

Intolerance Cited

Pulling no punches, Dr. Bunche said:

"Human relations are the fundamental problem in the world today.

"Superstition, intolerance and bigotry unfortunately are everywhere characteristic of relations among men."

The statesman emphasized man's achievements in inventing and constructing machines, overcoming space and harnessing nature.

"Yet, despite this genius," he pointed out, "we have shown little enough ability in mastering how to live together in harmony and understanding.

Poor Human Relations

"There can be no secure foundation for peace until we humans make far greater strides than have thus far been made to overcome the shocking illiteracy in our human relations."

Dr. Bunche Resigns Harvard U. Position

By Samuel P. Perry, Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. - (ANP) - Provost Paul H. Buck of Harvard university announced this week that the famed university has accepted with deep regret the resignation of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as Professor of Government.

Dr. Bunche resigned the Harvard appointment which he had held on leave of absence since 1950 because of continuing heavy responsibilities in the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

In accepting the resignation on behalf of the Harvard Corporation, President James B. Conant expressed his "personal disappointment" that the scholar-diplomat could not take up his work at Harvard. He voiced the hope that Dr. Bunche might be able to join the Harvard faculty at some future date.

"Much as we regret your decision not to come to Harvard," Conant concluded, "we must all be glad that you are so effective in your present important work."

Freedom House Elects Dr. Bunche Director

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship director, was among the new directors added last week to Freedom House, built to perpetuate the memory of the late Wendell Willkie.

Many organizations have their headquarters in Freedom House. Among them are the NAACP, Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, was elected president. He succeeded Robert P. Patterson who was killed recently in an airplane crash.

Bunche New Freedom House Director

NEW YORK - (ANP) - Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship director, was among the new directors added last week to Freedom House, built to perpetuate the memory of the late Wendell Willkie.

Many organizations have their headquarters in Freedom House. Among them are the NAACP.

St. Louis Grads To Hear Bunche

ST. LOUIS - St. Louis university graduates will hear Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations department of trusteeship as their commencement speaker June 3.

Winner of the 1950 Nobel prize for peace, Dr. Bunche is the holder of 35 honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities in recognition of his outstanding public service.

Bunche To Address Albuquerque NAACP

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., - Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, will be the principal speaker here on May 5 at a meeting sponsored by the Albuquerque branch of the NAACP.

Dr. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1950, is a member of the NAACP board of directors and recipient of the 1949 Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the Association to a Negro American for distinguished achievement.

Dr. Bunche lived in Albuquerque for a year during his childhood.

Dr. Bunche Named Horatio Alger Recipient

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship division, last week was named one of seven recipients of Horatio Alger awards for 1952. The awards are given to men who have risen from humble beginnings to heights of achievement and service.

The winners were chosen by vote of more than 3,000 educational leaders on ballots circulated by the American Schools and Colleges Association.

After working his way through college, Dr. Bunche went on to become one of the most successful diplomats of the post-war era. His work in settling the touchy Near East situation set him off as a competent person in his field.

Bronze plaques will be presented to the seven winners April 22 in the rainbow Room of Rockefeller Center.

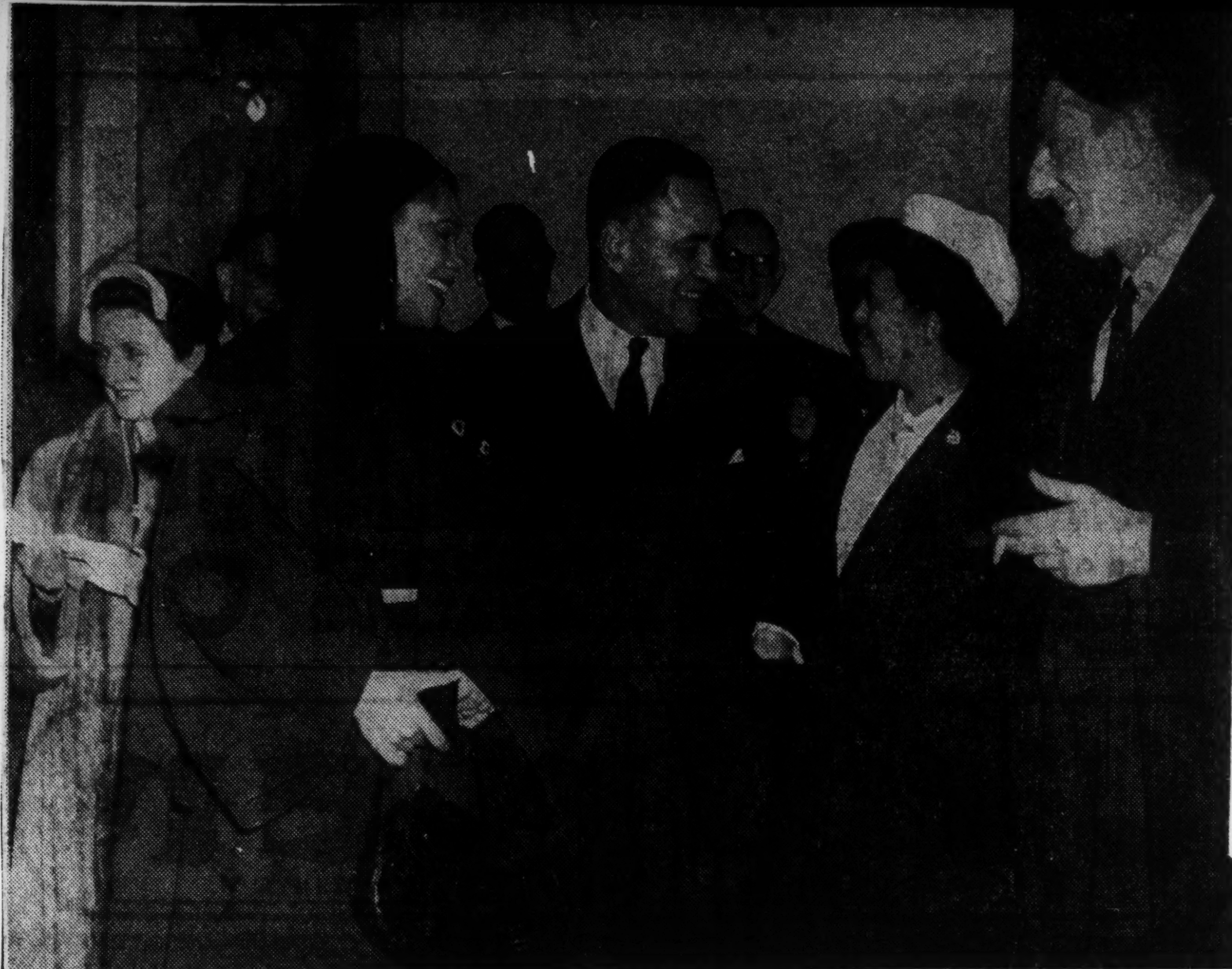
Name Street in Dixie Town For Dr. Bunche

A street in Fort Mill, S. C., has been named in honor of Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations. It is reported in Collier's magazine.

France Says 'Goodbye' to Dr. Bunche; Gives 100,000 Francs to Mrs. McGee



Paris Fetes Bunche—Paris turned out for a farewell party for Dr. Ralph Bunche when the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner left to come back to the U. S. A. recently. Frenchmen also gave 100,000 francs which Dr. Bunche turned over to Mrs. Willie McGee to help that Mississippi widow. Famous guests were on hand. Left: Among them, left to right: Madame Gaston Monnerville,



wife of the President of the Council of France; famed dancer Katherine Dunham, Dr. Bunche, Madame Jeanne Vialle, Senator from Africa; M. J. Pischer, Israel's Ambassador to France. Right photo, left to right: Dr. Bunche, Richard Wright, M. Dillot, executive secretary of the ILRA; Pierre Bock, Minister of the Republic, and M. Lecache, director of The Right to Live newspaper of the ILRA.



sident of Talladega liberal arts college with an interracial faculty. After leaving Talladega, Dr. Gallagher, who holds a Ph. D. degree from Columbia University, continued his active participation in affairs dealing with the problems of Negroes.

At Columbia University he wrote his doctorate dissertation on "American Caste and the Negro College." He also wrote "Color and Conscience" among other books he authored.

Dr. Gallagher is vice president of the NAACP and has an educational philosophy which would broadly characterize him as a "liberal" or "progressive."

Nobel Peace Prize Winner Is Cited Here

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was cited Tuesday for his "great humanitarianism, his insight into the relations of mankind, his sound judgment in the ordering of public affairs, and his warmth of intelligent fellowship," when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Saint Louis University. It was his thirty-fifth honorary degree.

The citation was read by Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, professor of public administration at the University, and the degree was conferred by the Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert, S.J., president, during Exercises held in St. Louis' Kiel Auditorium.

The citation follows: "A native of Michigan, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of California, and a Doctor of Philosophy of Harvard University—thus he has been signified the national scope of this man's interests.

"Later studies—in anthropology at Northwestern University, and in colonial policy at the London School of Economics and at the University of Capetown, South Africa—indicated the broadening of his international outlook. Fellowships extended his experience to Europe, Asia, and Africa. After a survey of the Negro in the Southern United States, he became a staff member of Howard University.

Public Service "Public Service then engrossed his attention. Beginning with the

Office of Strategic Services, and expanding into territorial division work in the Department of State, he served with United States delegations at the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia and later at Paris, the International Conference at Dumbarton Oaks of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and the United Nations General Assembly at London.

"Presidential appointments carried him to the Caribbean area including the West Indian Conference and Trusteeship of the Virgin Islands. And his widening capacities and responsibilities further were called on as mediator in the delicate problem of Palestine.

Education Continues

"Indeed, it is difficult to determine whether or where this man's education has ever stopped. It is easier to recognize that his capacities and responsibilities have never ceased growing. Certainly none of these terminated when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950. Named to a chair in Government by Harvard University, he was constrained by further public and international duties, to decline this academic haven for the continued behavior he felt he owed his fellow man throughout the world.

"Blessed with a mother whose wise counsels taught him humility and patience in the face of almost insuperable opposition; with a wife who has shared his tribulations as well as his honors; and with three children who have constantly presented him with the practical realities of life; he may seem to be in no further need of rewards.

Cherished Honors

"But Saint Louis University wishes to join her many sister institutions in signalling out this man for one of her most cherished honors. Because of his great humanitarianism, his insight into the relations of mankind, his sound judgment in the ordering of public affairs, and his warmth of intelligent fellowship, Very Reverend President, I recommend for the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, Ralph Johnson Bunche."

St. Louis Univ. Cites Bunche

ST. LOUIS — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for Peace and director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, was cited this

week for his "great humanitarianism, his insight into the relations of mankind, his sound judgment in the ordering of public affairs, and his warmth of intelligent fellowship," when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Louis University. Dr. Bunche delivered the address at the university's 134th commencement, at which 1,650 persons received degrees.

DR. BUNCHE TO HEAD POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, attended by 800 university, Government and research experts, closed today.

Pendleton Herring of New York, president of the Social Science Research Council, became association president, succeeding Luther Gulich of New York, president of the Institute of Public Administration.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations Secretariat, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, was named president-elect, to become president at the 1953 meeting to be held in Washington.

Charles Aikin of the University of California at Berkeley, Charles McKinley of Reed College and E. E. Schattschneider of Wesleyan University (Connecticut) were elected vice presidents.

The following were elected as new members of the executive council: Walter H. Bennett, University of Alabama; Hugh A. Bone, University of Washington; Robert A. Dahl, Yale University; David Fellman, University of Wisconsin; Victor Jones, Wesleyan University (Connecticut); Jack W. Peltason, University of Illinois; Emmette S. Redford, University of Texas, and Clinton L. Rossiter, Cornell University.

THE VERY REV. PAUL C. REINERT, president of St. Louis university, places the high, representative of the Honorary Doctor of Laws degree, upon the shoulders of the distinguished DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, director of the U.N. Department of Trusteeship. Dr. Bunche was the commencement speaker for the university here Tuesday.

Diplomat Fails To Accept Job As President

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Doctor Ralph Bunche, diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Saturday turned down an offer to become the seventh president of City College of New York and the Board of Higher Education indicated that it would select Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, former Talladega college president, to head the institution.

Dr. Gallagher, now United States

Assistant Commissioner of Education and noted liberal of international repute, is scheduled to be selected as president of City College when the Board meets tomorrow.

He will succeed Dr. Harry N. Wright, who is retiring as president on July 1. The New York educator has reached the compulsory retirement age of 70 after eleven years of service.

Before the Board agreed upon the former Talladega College president, the selection committee conferred with Dr. Bunche. Dr. David E. Lillenthal was also approached. Both men were unwilling to accept the tentative offers made to them.

Dr. Gallagher, an ordained Congregational minister and former pastor of the interracial South-west Berkeley (California) Community Church, is 48 years old. He served for ten years as pre-



DR. BUNCHE is shown as he delivered the impressive address to the 1,650 graduates of the St. Louis university, Tuesday morning at Kiel auditorium convention hall.—Argus photos by Henderson.

Bunche Prefers UN To Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations division of trusteeship, stated last week that he had not been offered any job by President-elect Eisenhower.

He told members and guests of the Pigskin Club that he liked his job at the United Nations too well to leave. Speaking at the club's 15th annual banquet held in the Terrace room at the National Airport, the UN executive made it clear that he was not anticipating coming to Washington.

This statement was made in reply to a question regarding rumors that Gen. Eisenhower was considering Dr. Bunche for a position as roving ambassador and world trouble-shooter for the United States.

The UN trusteeship director simply replied that he has had no offers from anyone.

Dr. Bunche referred to the United Nations as the only hope for peace in the world. Despite criticism of the UN, he said, he still believes that the majority of Americans want the United States to stay in the UN and want to see it succeed.

The two major problems of UN,

UN Names Dr. Bunche To Help Study Race Segregation In South Africa

By International News Service
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
— Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, was named by UN Assembly President Lester B. Pearson Saturday to help study the racial segregation issues in South Africa.

Chosen to serve on a three-man commission with Bunche, a member of the UN Trusteeship Department, were Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, one-time chief of the Chilean UN delegation, and Jaime Torrese-Bodet of Mexico, former UNESCO head.

Pearson also announced the appointment of Cuba, Syria and Yugoslavia to handle the India-Pakistan complaint of alleged mistreatment of Indians in South Africa.

DR. BUNCHE HAS been in the international limelight since successfully negotiating the Palestine peace in 1949. For this achievement, out of which the foundation for the Republic of Israel was laid, he was awarded the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize.

Subsequently, Dr. Bunche has been awarded numerous honors by various educational institutions and other organizations of national repute.

In the United Nations he is recognized as an able diplomat, and more than once his name has been suggested for a United States ambassadorship in an area where this country's foreign relations are most delicate.

SOME TWO YEARS ago, Dr. Bunche was tendered an under-secretaryship in the State Department by President Truman but declined the offer rather than move his family in the racially segregated District of Columbia.

The racial unrest out of which violence is rapidly spreading throughout the continent of Africa is now recognized as a powder keg threatening world peace. Dr. Bunche and the two fellow members of the UN commission assigned to study the race segregation in South Africa are expected to report their findings directly to the UN Assembly.

Dr. Bunche In London For Talk

NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the U. N. Trusteeship Division and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace prize, left for London Monday where he lectured at the University of Leeds, England, on Thursday.

Before taking off on Pan American Airways plane 2-2-52, he said that the outlook for peace in the world today is better than in the latter part of 1950 when he left to accept the Peace prize in Oslo Norway.

Dr Bunche Calls On Veterans For Greater Crusade For Peace

LONDON, April 24.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Award Winner and Director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, recently called on the ex-servicemen of the world for "a dedicated effort, a greater crusade than history has ever known, for a world of peace, freedom and equality." In a message to the World Veterans Federation.

His peace call has been adopted as the official credo of the World Veterans Federation which represents eighty-seven ex-servicemen's associations from fourteen countries with a total membership exceeding 14,000,000.

Dr. Bunche sent his message to the Administrative Committee of the WVF which was meeting in Paris.

In it, he said that "none can speak more eloquently for peace than those who have fought in war."

"The voices of war veterans are a reflection of the longing for peace of people the world over who, within a generation, have twice suffered the unspeakable catastrophe of world wars. 'Humanity,' he added, 'has earned the right to peace.'

"Without it, there can be no hope for the future."

"And without hope, man is lost."

"The voice of the people must be heeded if they aspire to a richer life in freedom, equality and dignity as in material things."

"Their will for peace and a better life can be, and must be, crystallized into an irresistible force against war, aggression and depredation."

"The people have had to work and sacrifice for wars; they will work more willingly for peace."

"Let there be a dedicated effort, a greater crusade than history has ever known, for a world of peace, freedom and equality."

True Democracy Is 'Color Blind' Says Dr. Bunche

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the department of trusteeship, United Nations, called on America "to prove that democracy can be color blind" in a speech here Tuesday.

Addressing the 134th commencement exercise of St. Louis University, the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner said, "In the contemporary world, democracy as we conceive it, our way of

life is being severely challenged who have vision, greatness and courage persistently do the right, We believe, and rightly so, that regardless of the "set-backs and frustrations of the moment."

NOTHING FAIRER

"Surely nothing could be fairer or simpler than that all Americans should be accepted and appraised as individuals on the basis of their individual merit," he said. "Democracy, the spirit of brotherhood, and Christian faith demand no more than this. Nor does the Negro."

The former Howard University political science professor won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950 for his work as UN mediator in Palestine. In reviewing the international situation, Bunche said that the UN is the world's best hope for a peaceful, free and secure world.

IDEAS NOT WON BY GUNS

"Ideas cannot be fought decisively with guns," the speaker declared. "nor can minds and hearts be won with them. In this momentous struggle, earnest, active concern for human progress and the well-being of people everywhere, of whatever race, religion or culture, will prove by far to be our most effective weapon."

Bunche told the vast audience that the future is not lost and need never be lost if men do not weakly surrender to cynicism and despair. He asserted that right will prevail over might if those

contemporary world, democracy as we conceive it, our way of life is being severely challenged who have vision, greatness and courage persistently do the right, We believe, and rightly so, that regardless of the "set-backs and frustrations of the moment."

WAS HAPPY

Referring to his own graduation from college a quarter century ago, Bunche said, "I was very happy, and though I was with a disadvantaged group, I looked to the future with great hope."

"I do not think that this hopefulness," he added, "was merely a naive expression of innocent youth. I am sure that it was based solidly on the most vital lesson I had learned, or ever will learn—faith in the unlimited potentiality for good in the human personality."

He said that in our society there are far too many cynics and apostles of doom who commercialize on excitement, the prediction of dire things to come, the incitement of suspicion, fear and hysteria.

No Miracles

In concluding his speech, Bunche warned against looking for miracles to solve the present international problem.

"Great patience, composure and determination as well as heavy sacrifice will be required of us if the catastrophe of atomic war is to be averted," he said.

The atomic era, Bunche declared, can become for mankind one of unparalleled progress or blackest

tragedy.

"Only through good human relations can men be united in the bond of true brotherhood—the only enduring foundation for peace on earth," he said.

General Dodges Bunche Question

By TED COLEMAN

ABILENE, Kan.—General Dwight Eisenhower did little to clarify his attitude toward the placement of qualified Negroes in his cabinet when he sidestepped a question involving Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, here during his first interview on political matters since his retirement.

General Eisenhower paid ambiguous tribute to Dr. Bunche as he refused to go on record as to just how he stood on the matter of the placement of Negroes in high positions of trust.

HIS SIDE stepping tactics were evident when faced squarely with a question asked by Elizabeth Smith, a Chicago newspaper woman, who asked:

"If you are elected President, would you be willing to appoint to your cabinet some Negro of competence such as Dr. Ralph Bunche?"

The General's answer was one of very artful dodging.

GENERAL EISENHOWER answered, "First you are jumping about two bridges to get to a particular spot. But accepting your question, I should say this: By no manner of means have I ever given thought to the possibility of the people I should appoint to major positions if I were confronted with such responsibility. I can only say that in all the tasks I have held for and on behalf of the Government in the past, I have searched for the best that I can find. Whether or not that would be the place to use Dr. Bunche I don't know. But I will tell you this; not only do I admire Dr. Bunche very much, but when I was president of Columbia, we called him up and gave him an honorary degree. I could not say anything more than that, because we think a great deal of our honorary degrees at

Bunche, Tobias To Address African Meet At Wittenberg

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio (ANP)

—Two noted Negroes will be among the principal speakers at the North American Assembly on African Affairs which meets at Wittenberg college here June 16-25.

The are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes fund.

More than 300 delegates are expected to attend the conference which probably will be the most representative gathering on African affairs held in North America during the past 10 years. The assembly will bring together representatives of at least five African governments, leaders of 30 major Protestant denominations, and delegates from the United Nations and the U. S. state department.

Other outstanding persons who will address the meeting include: Dr. John A. Reuling, Boston, secretary for Africa and Latin America, foreign missions board of the Congregation Christian churches; Pierre Ryckmans, former governor general of the Belgian Congo; Theodore Monod, director of the Institute Français de l'Afrique Noire, Dakar, French West Africa, and Z. K. Mathews, Fort Hare Native college, Union of South Africa.

Sponsored by the Africa Committee of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the assembly will focus major attention on the social

economic, political and religious changes in Africa and their relation to Christianity. Dr. Emory Ross is executive secretary of the African Committee.

Bunche Suggested as Ambassador

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In case it becomes necessary for us to replace George Kennan as our Ambassador to Moscow, may I suggest the wisdom of naming an American of Negro descent, such as Ralph Bunche?

Throughout Asia, and notably in the Soviet Union, one of the serious handicaps to American prestige is a misconception concerning the treatment of our colored citizens. The appointment of capable Negroes to high diplomatic position in a couple of countries might do as much as anything else to demonstrate the sincerity of our belief in democracy without racial qualifications.

Here would be visible evidence which no curtain could obscure. In the person of Dr. Ralph Bunche we have a statesman of wide experience and proved skill in diplomacy. There are doubtless others who might be considered.

GEORGE B. CRESSEY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1952.

Bunche Head Of Political Science Group

BUFFALO, N. Y. — (NNPA)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations trusteeship division and 1950 Nobel Peace prize winner, was named president-elect of the American Political Science Association at the 8th annual meeting of the group here last week.

He will become president at the 1953 meeting in Washington, succeeding Pendleton Herring of New York, president of the Social Science Research Council.

The American Political Science Association is composed of university, government and research experts in political science.



BUNCHE HONORED — Dr. Ralph Bunche, a Nobel Peace Prize winner who is rumored to be headed for a top State Department job under President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower, was honored at a dinner given for him by the American Association for United Nations. Dr. Bunche is shown with Oscar S. Lind, an official of the association. — (Newspress Photo)

BUNCHE DENOUNCES 'PRESSURES' ON U. N.

World Body Cannot Serve Any Nation Exclusively, He Tells Philosophical Society

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—Pressures put upon the United Nations by Americans who are unable to understand that such an international body cannot serve the exclusively national interests of any member state were denounced tonight by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations.

In an obvious reference to the McCarran committee of the Senate, although he did not mention it or any other group by name, Dr. Bunche declared: "American pressures on the United Nations come from many directions, the most

recent being the investigations into alleged subversive associations of certain American members of the staff."

He made the statement in an address before the autumn general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, oldest learned body in the United States. He was introduced by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, president of the society.

"There is no question at issue of the obligations of the United Nations to cooperate with the host country in the protection of its security," Dr. Bunche said. "On the other hand, every reasonable precaution should be taken to ensure that American procedures to this end will respect the international status of the United Nations, which, after all, was invited to establish its headquarters here. Elemental courtesy, fairness and decency are essentials of civilized conduct."

Refers to Feller Suicide

Dr. Bunche declared that because of the increasing pressures, the strain upon the personnel at the United Nations had become "very great these days."

"Only today," he continued, "I have been profoundly saddened by the death, apparently through suicide, of one of my greatly respected American colleagues, Mr. Abraham Feller, a distinguished legal scholar and brilliant public official. Abe Feller was a great and loyal American and a dedicated servant of the United Nations and the cause of peace it symbolizes."

Contending that there could be no question about the loyalty of "all but a few" of the close to 2,000 Americans employed by the United Nations, Dr. Bunche said that in seven years he had "never encountered any difficulty in maintaining full loyalty to my country while being devoted to the U. N."

Despite its shortcomings, he said, the United Nations affords the best means of resolving the "so-called cold war between West and East, short of its eruption into the cataclysm of atomic war."

Dr. William Dean, United Nations Official Found Dead

Received Dec. 1-11-52 P.I. Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK, New York — (SNS) — Dr. William Henry Dean, forty one year old economist for the United Nations, and former professor at Atlanta University, was found dead shortly after ten o'clock Tuesday morning in the gas filled apartment of his father-in-law, Dr. Channing Tobias. Police listed the death as an apparent suicide, but finding no motive in the West 110th Street apartment launched an investigation.

Dr. Deans prostrate body was found lying face down on the kitchen floor. His body was discovered by Earl Sydnor, an actor, who lives in an adjoining apartment. Dr. Tobias, an Alternate United States delegate to the United Nations is in Paris at the UN Assembly. Mr. Sydnor had been left a key to the apartment by Dr. Tobias, when the latter went to Paris.

Dr. Dean was on the floor, fully dressed except for his hat and overcoat and gas was escaping from four jets on the kitchen range. Twelve sleeping pills from a bottle that had contained twenty-four when the prescription was filled December 31, were scattered across a table in the kitchen, police said. No note was found.

Dr. Dean was identified by his wife, Mrs. Mary Dean. She said her husband had been depressed since his return December 24 from UN Mission to Italian Somaliland and had lost 16 pounds. He left his apartment at 706 Riverside Drive late Monday afternoon and never returned.

Last July 27, Dr. Dean had been named head of a six-member UN technical Assistance Mission to survey the needs and possibilities of Italian Somaliland trust territory. Before leaving on the mission, he stated that he had no illusion about the task before him. He explained that Somaliland was still in an extremely primitive state of development.

PRAISED BY DR. BUNCHE

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the trustee division of the United Nations and a personal friend of Dr. Dean, said he had "done excellent work" on previous commissions for the UN, but in some ways was too conscientious. Dr. Bunche said his friend had been on the verge of a nervous breakdown for several days. "I became worried about him as soon as he returned because of his physical appearance,

Bunche said. "As a friend I tried to advise him not to strain himself and to take a rest, but he was too conscientious and kept on working on his report."

Dr. Dean's official title was chief of the African Unit of the division of Economic Development of the UN Department of Economic Affairs. He was secretary of the UN Mission of technical assistance to project for the National Urban League. In August, 1942 Dr. Dean was granted a leave of absence from the economic professorship of Atlanta University to hold office Haiti in 1949, and a member of a similar mission to Libya in 1950.

From 1944 to 1946, Dr. Dean was director of a community relations of Chief Economist and Price Executive in the Virgin Islands Office of OPA.

He received his masters and doctorate degrees from Harvard University in 1932 and 1938 respectively. He held the two most important fellowships in economics. In 1939 he was a visiting professor at New York City College.

He was a member of the American Economics Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Academy of Political Science. He is the author of "Theory of Geographical Location of Economic Activities" and wrote many papers and reports of economics.

Surviving, besides his wife, are his son, Channing T. Dean and a daughter, Joyce Ella Dean.



World P.I. Photo
1-11-52
DR. WILLIAM HENRY DEAN

UN 'Morally Justified' To Defend Negroes In US: Debunks Genocide Charge--Mrs. FDR

By WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD and political adherence) is dis-
appearing?" America's leading
lady statesman said:
"Yes; but I hope it is only
temporary. The greatest dangers
in America today are the fear
and hysteria surrounding cam-
paigns carried out by certain
Americans. They have become a
sort of inquisition and have sil-
enced much of America's liberal
voice. I am an old lady and
have nothing to fear—I do not ex-
pect to be looking for a job—so
I still write what I want to." *Arms*
Returning to the discussion of
UN affairs and the question of
UN intervention into South Afri-
can treatment of Indians and Af-
ricans (which the South Africans
say is a "domestic affair"), Mrs.
Roosevelt said UN intervention
was justified by the Charter. (She
warned, however, against the
dangers of driving South Africa
out of the United Nations).
She also stated that similar in-
tervention on behalf of American
Negroes would also be morally
justified.

PARIS (ANP)—In an exclu-
sive interview accorded to this
correspondent, Mrs. Eleanor
Roosevelt, acting chief of the U.
S. delegation to the UN, said last
week that the United Nations
would be morally justified in
taking action in favor of the
American Negro people.

The former first-lady, who is
also head of the UN Human
Rights Commission, feels that the
colored peoples of the world are
finally coming into their own.
she said:
"Colored peoples (through the
United Nations) have found
strength in unity and can now
make the big powers listen to
their just demands. Their bur-
dens of social and economic de-
privation will and are being over-
come as they press their demands
in the councils of the world."

When questioned about the pe-
tition charging the United
States with genocide, which Civil
Rights Congress head, William
L. Patterson, has been trying to
present to the UN, Mrs. Roose-
velt commented that it was "well
done as a petition—and was
based on sound and good docu-
mentation. (It) was not pre-
sented with spurious reasonings."
She went on: *P. 13*

GENOCIDE RIDICULOUS

"The charge of genocide against
the colored people in America is
ridiculous in terms of the UN de-
finition (systematic destruction)."

Her reasons were (1) although
the Negro death rate is high in
America, so is the birth rate, (2)
although sickness and disease af-
fect more colored people than
other groups, a real effort is be-
ing made to overcome this.

Mrs. Roosevelt said in spite of
its objectionable points, the pe-
tition would do some good in fo-
cusing world attention on the
bad situation in America. She
also expressed fear that the pe-
tition would play into the hands
of some Southerners who would
like nothing better than to insti-
tute genocide against the Negro
people. *Qui. 1-25-52*

In response to the question, "Do
you think the American liberal
tradition (freedom of discussion

"it can be easily demonstrated
that the Western world is not as
forward in its leadership in this
field now as it was four or five
years ago."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
American delegate and former
chairman of the commission, de-
clined that United States enthusi-
asm for the treaties—one on polit-
ical and civil rights, the other on
economic, social and cultural
rights—is waning. The State De-
partment, she said, realizes how
difficult it is to draft a legal
document such as the proposed
covenant, but there has been no
lessening of American efforts to
draft the treaties.

In a statement during the last
meeting of the commission today
Mrs. Roosevelt also said the cov-
enants are "part of an interna-
tional effort designed to acquaint
the world with the ideas of free-
dom and of the vital necessity for
their preservation and extension."

... Such an effort is indispen-
sable in this day when tota-
tarian concepts are being spread
so vigorously."

The commission's session, which
lasted nine weeks, was devoted to
drafting the two covenants, but
the task was not completed. The
commission has asked the U. N.
Economic and Social Council for
extra time next year to finish the
work.

In its final report the commis-
sion stated that in the last year
it has received more than 25,000
confidential communications from
all parts of the world alleging vi-
olations of human rights, and that
more than 24,000 of these concern
political rights. As yet, the com-
mission has devised no machinery
for dealing with these communi-
cations.

Human Rights Called of Less Interest to West

dat 6-14-52
**Malik Says East-West Split
Hampers Work of U. N.;
Mrs. Roosevelt Differs**

By Arch Parsons Jr.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June
13.—The chairman on the United
Nations Commission on Human
Rights asserted today that because
of the current "international cli-
mate" there has been a dampening
of enthusiasm among the Western
democracies, including the United
States, toward the proposed inter-
national treaties on human rights.

Following the completion of the
commission's eighth session, Dr.
Charles Malik, of Lebanon, said in
a press conference that the East-
West split has created an atmos-
phere which has "not been very
favorable to our work," and added,

Mrs. Edith Sampson Charges Russia With 'Gross Deception' In World

Alternate Delegate
To UN Speaks Here
At Washington U.

The pageant was sponsored by the Greater St. Louis Citizens' Committee for U. N. Day, observing the seventh U. N. anniversary.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, charged the Soviet Union with gross deception and misrepresentation here last Sunday at a United Nations pageant staged at the Washington University field house.

Lashing out at the techniques employed by the Soviets to deceive peace loving people Mrs. Sampson declared: "To my people I say we cannot hope to go on rising if our country goes down. . . We have nothing in common with those who tell us that they are our friends and want to help us win better conditions and at the same time denounce our country and work with Moscow to discredit it."

Emphasizing the fact that Russia is not sincere in its quest for peace the U. N. delegate said, "The Soviets, for example, lay great stress upon piecemeal pledges not to use this weapon or that weapon. . . Their idea, it seems, is that we should regulate how wars should be fought, not stop them. The regulations, of course, are all to the advantages of the Soviets."

The speaker, also chairman of the international relations committee, National Council of Negro Women, said the record of the U. N. is good in working for peace, but she said it is not perfect.

On Korea she declared, "My own conviction is that Korea marked a turning point in world history. I believe by the action taken, promptly, decisively, the United Nations prevented a whole series of similar aggressions.

"Those steps would inevitably have led to world war. . . World War III with all its horrors."

She said she believed that the United States proposals for disarmament were made in good faith and would some day be accepted.

Tobias Tangles With Communist Opposition

PARIS—Dr. Channing H. Tobias met bitter Communist attack from two quarters on American foreign policy and stated flatly that the health and welfare of all free peoples is an integral part of the United States' defense program. The economic committee of the United Nations General Assembly was scene of the debate where the statesman answered the Communist detractors.

The first attack was a set of allegations by the delegate from Czechoslovakia involving trade discrimination against the so-called "peoples democracies." Dr. Tobias reminded him that the UN command in Korea "has informed the world that many of the arms used by the North Koreans and the Chinese Communists to kill UN troops are manufactured in East Europe."

"Is it surprising therefore," he asked, "that the United States discriminates against that area by refusing to send strategic materials to it?"

The American spokesman admitted that Americans are making sacrifices for the free world defense "but certainly not even the Czech delegate could expect us to sit back and go on with our normal economic pursuits and accept aggression and sacrifices of our freedom." And he added: "We shall continue to press forward with our program of defense as far as our own security and the security of the free world require."

Russia's delegate, G. F. Sak-sine, launched the second attack when he scorned United States aid given his country during the 1920 famine, and tried to portray it as an American effort to colonize a "new Soviet republic."

He alleged that under the banner of relief the US mission's agents tried to plot and foment civil war, and brought only "rubbish" that could not be sold in the United States.

Dr. Tobias protested the Soviet delegate's effort to hold the United States up "to ridicule for every generous impulse it felt and for every expression of interest in the calamities of others." He said

the United States was "a nation with a heart" and its motives are not those which were being imputed to it "by those who always oppose every American motion."

Then noting the Soviet bloc's dismal "picture" of American workers, he turned to the Czech delegate and asked:

"Is it not a fact that in order to buy a suit of clothes at rationed prices the Czech worker must labor 50 hours compared to 25 hours required of workers in the United States; that, in order to buy a pair of shoes at rationed prices he must work over 20 hours compared with six and one-half hours in America; that to buy a kilogram of cheese he must work 12 and 3-4 hours compared with one hour in the United States?"

The aim of the Communist delegates has been to link economic and social problems with political issues in the proposals before the committee dealing with world food supplies.



DR. TOBIAS

Russia Threatens Death In Any New Oatis Case

West Told 'If You Stick Your (Spy) Paws' Into Satellites 'We Shall Hack Them Off'

PARIS, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—Russia made thinly-veiled threats of death today in the United Nations against Western newsmen, reporting from behind the Iron Curtain, who displease Soviet or satellite regimes.

The threats were Russia's answer to yesterday's denunciation by the United States of the imprisonment of American Newsmen William N. Oatis in Communist Czechoslovakia on what the United States has described as "trumped-up espionage charges."

Soviet Delegate Alexei P. Pavlov angrily told the UN Social Committee, debating freedom of information, that Oatis was "caught red-handed" spying in Czechoslovakia.

"If you start sending spies," he shouted, "you must remember that each and every one of these spies will get what they deserve and many of them will envy those whose fate is only prison sentence."

Delegates Shocked

United Nations delegates were shocked by the violence of the Russian attack and the obvious threat of possible execution of newsmen and others whom the Reds label Western agents.

Pavlov, who is Russia's ambassador to France, told the committee:

"You must understand that the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are not one of your colonies, and if you stretch your paws there, we shall hack them off."

The Soviet delegate then turned his attack on Dr. Channing H. Tobias, American delegate who made yesterday's blistering denunciation of Oatis' trial and sentence to 10 years in a Czech prison.

Shakes His Finger

Shaking his finger at Tobias he accused him of "behaving like the people in the Chicago stockyards."

Pavlov said Russia had not provoked the Oatis debate. But he said Tobias' charges that the Czechoslovak trial and conviction of Oatis were rigged and phoney, forced him to respond to "this unprovoked aggression by the American delegate."

Tobias told newsmen after the meeting that he had no desire to engage in an exchange of name-calling with Pavlov.

But, he said, "I would be ready to identify myself with the stockyard workers of Chicago, for I regard them as honorable, hard-working people loyal to American principles, who wouldn't exchange their place in the Chicago stockyards for the highest position in the Soviet

survive my boyhood days down there and make my way to Paris as a member of the United States delegation."

He said the truest test was that freedom existed to appeal clear up to the President of the United States and work for correction of conditions.

To Pavlov's "Chicago stockyards workers" crack, Tobias said, "I know that the stockyards workers are honest, hard-working, and intelligent. If I have to go down in the record as an example of a Chicago stockyards worker, I am happy."

Winding up his statement on Oatis, Tobias jibed at the Soviet group: "One question has not been answered here—what has become of Mr. Clementis?"

It was Oatis' inquiries about the disappearance of former Foreign Minister Vlado Clementis, arrested on charges of Communist deviation and espionage, that led to Oatis' arrest in Prague almost a year ago.

Pavlov reiterated Communist accusations that "Oatis was a spy who cloaked his work under a journalist's mask."

Tobias' reference to the Oatis case asked no specific U. N. action.

U. S. Delegate Irks Reds on Oatis Case

PARIS, Feb. 2 (P.)—Channing Tobias, United States delegate, hotly defended United States principles of freedom during a debate today on the Oatis case in the U. N. Assembly Social Committee.

The United States Negro educator struck back at Soviet attacks on his raising the question of Czechoslovakia's imprisonment of Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis. Soviet block speakers said he had done it to confuse the issue and claimed that Oatis' trial on espionage charges was a domestic affair for Czechoslovak courts.

Early in the debate, Tobias said the trial was "staged." Alexei Pavlov, Soviet delegate, had said Tobias "acted like a Chicago stockyards worker" in bringing up the issue and threatened that "we will hack off the paws of anyone who sticks them into the affairs of the Soviet Union and the peoples' democracies."

To a long list of discriminations in localities of the United States cited by the Ukrainian S. P. Demtchenko as violating the rights of Negroes, Tobias replied:

"I am pleased, as one born in the State of Georgia, that I could

UN Delegate Hits Newsman's Jailing

PARIS — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate UN delegate, last week (Jan. 30) attacked the Czechoslovakian Communist regime before the United Nations for the arrest and imprisonment of American newsman William Oatis, calling the act "one of the most flagrant violations of freedom of information in recent times."

The next day, delegates representing Belgium, The Netherlands, Ecuador and Brazil strongly supported the United States stand that the Czech government had indicted itself in jailing Oatis for doing his job as a good reporter.

Dr. Tobias declared in the UN General Assembly's Social Committee that "my countrymen will never cease to protest the use of Oatis as a pawn in the suppression of freedom in Czechoslovakia."

Termed "Calculated Attack"

He described the arrest, trial and imprisonment of Oatis as "a calculated attack on freedom of information."

Oatis, former chief of the Associated Press bureau in Prague, was arrested July 4, 1951, on charges of alleged espionage. After being held incommunicado for 71 days, he was given a staged trial and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment.

Dr. Tobias condemned the Czech action against Oatis during a statement in which he urged support for a resolution appealing to all governments to safeguard the right of correspondents "freely to gather and transmit news."

Denounces Czech Laws

The American delegate asserted that under Czech Communist law all reporters, "local or foreign, are compelled either to function as mere telegraph operators to transmit government handouts, or be liable for prosecution as spies."

He declared also that the imprisonment of Oatis "is aimed at intimidating all reporters of whatever country and to shut off their few remaining sources of news behind the iron curtain."

The delegate said that "after being worked over for 71 days, Oatis confessed to doing his job as a good reporter." Oatis did not consider it his responsibility, Dr. Tobias added, "to do the job of the minister of propaganda, rather than the work of news collecting."

Praises Oatis As "Hero"

Dr. Tobias said that "nations which ask us to accept their official pronouncements about their attachment to peace and at the same time, deprive correspondents of access to the facts of their daily acts, cannot expect to be believed."

"William Oatis sought all sides of a story," the delegate concluded, "— official and unofficial — checking and double-checking out of a deep sense of responsibility to the reading public. He is, therefore, the hero of all men who value their freedom."

Dr. Tobias Will Speak At Miller Testimonial

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, U. S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, cabled from Paris his acceptance of an invitation to speak at the testimonial dinner for Herbert T. Miller Monday, February 25, at the Hotel St. George.

A group of 100 leading citizens of Brooklyn are busily engaged in arrangements for the dinner at which reservations for 1,000 persons will be filled.

The general chairman for the event are Dr. J. Henry Carpenter executive secretary of the Brooklyn division of the Protestant Council of Churches of New York City; Dr. John B. King, assistant superintendent of schools of New York City, and Arthur L. Funn, prominent business executive and chairman of the Bridge Street AME Church trustee board.

The testimonial is being given Miller for his outstanding work in behalf of his community, youth, the YMCA and the church. He recently resigned from work in the YMCA where he had raised more money than any other branch leader and executive over a period of 21 years, to enter work as a public relations consultant.

In 1950 he was a member of the Sherwood Eddy American Seminar which toured Europe. He won the "Most Valuable Citizen of Brooklyn" poll in 1948. The same year he was named "America's Outstanding Layman" at the National Baptist

Convention. Miller also received a plaque from the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. for his outstanding contribution to the war effort in World War II, and was appointed foreman of the Kings County Grand Jury by Judge Samuel Leibowitz.

The borough's "ambassador of good will" was also one of Branch Rickey's chief lieutenants in the integration of Jackie Robinson into organized baseball.

Miller is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati. He served as secretary of YMCAs in Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Brooklyn. Many civic religious and social honors have been bestowed upon him for his contributions to the work of many organizations including the Mt. Lebanon Baptist church and Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi fraternities. His wife, Mrs. Belle Miller, is president of the Business and Professional Women's organization of Brooklyn.

Tobias Proved Virile In UN General Assembly

PARIS — Dr. Channing H. Tobias was American spokesman on no less than five agenda items during the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations which recently adjourned. In the course of presenting the viewpoint of the U. S. delegation, of which he was an alternate member, the distinguished churchman several times was engaged in lively exchange with the representatives of the Communist governments.

As a member of the economic committee Dr. Tobias spoke on two important measures favored by the United States. Urging the committee to recommend adoption of the land reform resolution, Dr. Tobias stated that the American view goes beyond the general conception of merely breaking up large estates. "Our concern," he said, "is with the people who work on the land." He found occasion here to cite the significant work in this field of the late George Washington Carver.

ON THE FOOD and famine issue, the delegate called on member governments to find ways and means of increasing their food supplies. He recommended also that they encourage voluntary relief organizations to work with them to this same end.

It was on this question that Dr. Tobias encountered bitter attack from the Communist delegates. They used the issue merely as an excuse to argue against trade restrictions which the United States has imposed upon certain governments in East Europe. His rejoinder was both resounding and effective in blasting the contentions of the satellite spokesmen.

IN THE SOCIAL committee Dr. Tobias criticized the Czechoslovakian government for the arrest and imprisonment of American newsman William Oatis, calling the act "one of the most flagrant violations of freedom of information in recent times." His position was supported the next day by delegates representing Belgium, the Netherlands, Ecuador and Brazil.

The U. S. delegate in plenary session also endorsed for the U. S. the 20 year program for achieving peace through the United Nations, a plan which had been offered by Secretary General Trygve Lie. Again he was challenged by the Communists who placed him in the category of a Chicago stockyard worker. The noted churchman acknowledged that he was

proud of the charge but admitted bafflement that the so-called champions of the workers should cast aspersion upon stockyard workers.

HE WAS ALSO the American representative on the trusteeship committee when the matter of information from non-self-governing territories was before that group.

Dr. Tobias at various times found himself the target of many gibes from the Communists, including the chief Soviet delegate, Andrei Vyshinsky. During the Christmas season he and Mrs. Tobias visited Rome and were received by Pope Pius.

He was due to arrive in the United States on Monday, February 18, to resume his duties as executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

American Racial Violence Resounded In UN Assembly

NEW YORK CITY—The impact abroad of discrimination in this country was the subject of an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Alternate U. S. Delegate to the United Nations and member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on a recent National Broadcasting Company's "Public Affairs" radio program.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, introduced Dr. Tobias, who recently returned from a mission abroad. "Deeds and Consequences" was the title of Dr. Tobias' address.

Eyes Of World On Race Discrimination In USA Says Tobias

New York City, March, 1952—The impact abroad of discrimination in this country was the subject of an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Alternate U. S. Delegate to the United Nations and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on a recent National Broadcasting Company's "Public Affairs" radio program.

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, introduced Dr. Tobias, who recently returned from a mission abroad. "Deeds and Consequences" was the title of Dr. Tobias' address.

"There are people who still maintain that racial discrimination and segregation are issues of states rights, of sectional interest only," Dr. Tobias said in his network address. "If this were ever true, it is certainly no longer correct to think of this problem in sectional or even national terms. It is now a great international issue embarrassing and handicapping our government in its every effort to extend the frontiers of democracy."

"The halls of the Palais de Chaillot in Paris which houses the Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly resounded with the recital of recent racial violence in America—the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida; the killing of Samuel Shepherd by Sheriff Willis McCall; the bombings of Jewish and Catholic places of worship in the same state; the Cicero, Illinois riot; the banning of a Chinese family from a San Francisco suburb; and the refusal of cemetery owners to permit burial of an Indian veteran in Iowa and a Negro serviceman in Arizona."

"Daily, the members of American delegation were confronted with probing questions on these cases, not only by Soviet and Soviet-dominated representatives, but also by delegates from the free world and particularly from the non-white nations whose friendship we sorely need in the event of a complete break and open conflict with the Soviet powers."

ship we sorely need in the event of a complete break and open conflict with the Soviet powers."

Tobias, Czech Delegate Hold Word Battle In UN

By JOSEPH H. SINGER
INS Staff Correspondent

PARIS (INS)—Czechoslovakia accused the United States of "slander" Thursday for condemning the trial and sentencing of American newsman William N. Oatis and indicated the foreign correspondent will not be released.

Czech Delegate Frantisek Vavricka closed out a bitter attack in the U. S. by saying: "His (Oatis) condemnation is a purely domestic affair. No one can challenge or review the verdict."

CHANNING TOBIAS, U. S. delegate to the United Nations Social Committee, had attacked the Czech government Wednesday night for the Associated Press bureau chief's arrest and termed it "one of the most flagrant violations of freedom of information in recent times."

Smarting under Tobias' verbal whiplashing, Czech delegate Frantisek Vavricka declared that his government knows the United States is sending people to Czechoslovakia for sabotage. He pointed out that Oatis' confession asserted that Oatis possessed an identity card issued by a military intelligence school in Minnesota.

THEN HE QUOTED Oatis as allegedly confessing that "I ate trained there only two years, then went to another school at Ann Arbor, Mich., directed by United States intelligence officers."

Vavricka added: "We know the imperialists in the United States of America are sending persons to Czechoslovakia to

block our work and progress in order to be prepared for a new war of aggression against the USSR or the peoples democracies."

TOBIAS CHARGED that Oatis, who was imprisoned for ten years but could be released for good behavior at the end of five, was convicted "because he is a representative of the best tradition of free journalism over the world."

He asserted: "The case shows that any legitimate gathering of news and reporting has been made a crime by Czechoslovakia."

"By the definition of 'espionage' in the law of that country and every other country behind the iron curtain, every reporter who asks questions about anything not specifically officially released by government handout is guilty of spying and espionage," Dr. Tobias added.

Dr. Tobias Has Meeting With Pope Pius XII

PARIS — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, has returned to Paris following a holiday visit to Italy and Vatican City. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tobias.

Dr. Tobias was granted a private audience with Pope Pius XII with whom he agreed that spiritual factors are of prime importance in providing a basis for peace. Dr. Tobias is a noted layman of the Protestant church, being a member of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE DIPLOMAT said he was greatly impressed by the "cordiality and democratic spirit" of the Pope. To him he expressed his personal appreciation and that of many American Negroes for the "forward steps which the Catholic Church in the United States is taking to combat racial discrimination."

Dr. Tobias Speaks For Jailed Newspaperman

BY ALBERT ANDERSON

PARIS — (ANP) — When Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate US delegate to the United Nations General Assembly recently spoke for his nation in defense of white newsmen, William N. Oatis, now jailed in Czechoslovakia as a "spy," the Communist world was caught by surprise. *Wed.*

Many other UN observers, not Reds, also were amazed to see a Negro give his nation's viewpoint on such a great problem in American foreign policy. *P. 4*

Everyone who heard Dr. Tobias speak agrees that he did very well. Oatis was the head of the Associated Press bureau in Communist dominated Czechoslovakia.

Actually, *Mon.* no one should have been amazed at Dr. Tobias. American UN officials knew that the commanding appearance and lionine voice of the former YMCA leader, now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, could stand them in good stead. So they watched for this opportunity. Tobias has scored, and the state department is happy. *Wed. 2-13-52*

Although Dr. Tobias has gained the respect of UN circles, he almost was not a member of the American delegation. According to inside circles, some one else was originally slated for his post.

Through behind-the-scenes manipulations of Walter White, it is said that Judge William L. Hastie was set for the post.

When word reached Washington, however, a number of influential people who do not think White or the NAACP has the right to assume the political leadership for Negroes, made their views felt.

As a result, Dr. Tobias was offered the post. Evidently, he has justified his appointment, but not without difficulty.

For example, after he had addressed the UN on the Oatis situation, the Czech said:

"It is unthinkable that a Negro born in Georgia where Negroes and blacks had no rights, were lynched, etc. could attack a country that believes in equality for both white and black."

He also berated Dr. Tobias' presentation, saying it sounded like the ranting of a Chicago Stock Yards worker.

Dr. Tobias was not slow in answering, however. He arose and declared:

"Yes, I am from Georgia. I was born there; my parents were born there. I was educated in Georgia. I came from Georgia to rise to the

position where I can represent my country, the United States, at the United Nations."

Then Dr. Tobias countered that the Czech delegate came from a country which claimed to be interested in laboring people, yet he made the Chicago Stock Yards' statement to deride American laborers. Dr. Tobias concluded:

"I know many Chicago Stock Yards workers. They are fine, honorable, loyal Americans. I am glad to be identified with them."

Oppose Probe Of African Race Policy

NEW YORK — The United States opposed the setting up of a United Nations Commission to probe racial policies in South Africa, on the flimsy ground that such a probe might stiffen Premier Malan's harsh policy against the Africans. Negro observers believe that the United States' position was influenced by their fear that a like movement might be begun in the United Nations to have a probe of the treatment of Negroes and other minorities in America. Many of the smaller nations in the western block were heard to make cynical remarks about the attitude of the United States, which is supposed to be the fortress of democracy and justice.

Human Rights Pact Against Liberties

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Every member of the United States Senate should be required to read the resolution of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association opposing the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights.

This supergovernment proposal tampers with the liberties of Americans. It will soon be presented to the United States Senate for ratification after the General Assembly of the United Nations is asked to approve the plan. Should the Senate adopt the proposal, United Nations rules and regulations presumably would supersede the American Constitution.

For instance, the covenant, at the insistence of the Soviet Union, includes a provision that would force member nations to "provide legislation" to assure the right of all to medical service and attention in the event of sickness. In other words, by United Nations fiat, the United States would be required to socialize its medicine.

In another clause, the covenant states that higher education "shall be made progressively free." In other words, Federal financing for all college students, a Socialistic dream that has gained numerous converts in United States educational circles. It would mean the end of freedom from Government control for all liberal arts colleges.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, is responsible for still another Socialistic scheme that was adopted. This one makes it mandatory for the various governments to "provide the right to work" for its citizens. This could only be done, of course, with a totally managed economy, wherein wages and working conditions are set by international law, and not by collective bargaining between management and labor.

It would be interesting to witness the reaction of some of our labor leaders — say, for example, the bosses of the garment workers industry—when and if a United Nations tribunal orders them to reduce United States garment industry wages to the level of some foreign nations, so as to bring prices and working conditions in line with plans of the super-Socialists.

I doubt if they would feel so global-minded, as many profess to do today.

When the House of Delegates of the ABA got through examining this mess of Socialistic pottage, it adopted the following recommendation:

"Resolved, that the American Bar Association is of the opinion that the draft international covenant on human rights as prepared at the 1951 session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is not in such form nor of such content as to be suitable for approval and adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations, or for ratification by the United States of America."

After this start, ABA delegates tackled the subject from the standpoint of treaties. The ABA resolution calls upon Congress to "amend the Constitution so as to provide that in legislating to give effect to treaties Congress shall make no law not otherwise authorized by the Constitution," and says that "the powers reserved to the states and to the people, shall not be abolished nor altered by any treaty or executive agreement, nor otherwise than by constitutional amendment."

This would stop the global Socialists in their tracks. And it should be done. They want to tamper with press freedom and our civil rights in court, as well as the other schemes involving education, job rights and health. For instance, they are proposing an international criminal court for the trial of world citizens, including Americans. The ABA says this one smells worse than the covenant on human rights, an opinion I think most Americans would assume to be correct.

THINKING OUT LOUD

By LYNN LANDRUM

E. Roosevelt

"Why is not more attention given to what Eleanor Roosevelt and her 'Human Rights Committee' of the United Nations is doing?" asks a customer of the column. Mrs. Roosevelt thinks that the declaration of human rights as set forth by her committee is a "covenant" actually to be "written into the laws of the countries of the world," the customer reports, on the basis of Mrs. Roosevelt's radio remarks on "Human Rights Day."

Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt, along

with a lot of other people, is under the impression that you can give rights to a nation or a tribe, whether the individuals understand the rights or even want them. Thus her "declaration" says:

Article 22.—1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and to social services adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, and to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

When you begin to apply "social security" to Bongo Bongo and seek unemployment pay for savages who never work, you get something of the flavor of "One World" as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt understands it.

World Output Nearly Doubled In Two Decades

U. N. Yearbook Shows Rise
in Manufacturing, Oil,
Electricity and Mining

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—World industrial production has almost doubled in the last two decades, according to the United Nations 1951 Statistical Yearbook, released today.

Index figures on mining and manufacturing, with 1948 equaling 100, show 64 for 1929, 76 in 1937 and 129 in both the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951.

Production of crude petroleum, excluding the Soviet Union, soared from 167 million metric tons in 1931 to 485 million tons in 1950, an increase of 190 per cent, the yearbook reveals. During this period the United States output rose 131 per cent, while in Iraq the rise was almost 5,300 per cent, showing the rapid expansion of the Middle East producers.

Big Rise in Electric Power
In electric energy, available

world figures, excluding the Soviet Union and China, show an increased output of 217 per cent between 1931 and 1950. The United States, which accounted for more than 45 per cent of the world total in 1950, raised its output by 255 per cent in the period, while the increase in the United Kingdom was 340 per cent.

According to the Yearbook, the world population in 1950 is estimated at 2,400,000,000 persons, with Asia, excluding the Soviet Union, accounting for more than half of them. Europe is the continent with the greatest number of persons for each square kilometer—80 in Europe as compared with 47 in Asia. Population of Europe, without Russia, is 396,000,000.

Cotton is the only one of nine listed commodities to show a decline in production during the last twenty years, the Yearbook reports. But production of rayon filament yarn increased almost four-fold in the same period.

In food consumption, the yearbook places India, Burma and Ceylon in the category of countries whose inhabitants eat less than 2,000 calories a person a day. Countries in which the figure is 3,000 calories or better include the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland. France, Western Germany, Poland and Turkey are in the group of 2,600 to 2,799 calories a day.

Rail Freight Doubled
Railway freight traffic more than doubled in the last twenty years, largely the result of an almost two-fold increase in North American and a rise of 30 per cent in Europe. The increase since 1931 of nearly 16,000,000 in world merchant-fleet tonnage is accounted for almost entirely by the United States, the Yearbook states.

In production of feature films, India was second only to the United States in 1950. The total for India last year was 241, compared with 395 for the United States. In 1931, India made 28 feature-length films, while the United States produced 501. In 1931, Japan produced 580 feature films.

The United States uses more than 60 per cent of the world's newsprint and has by far the highest per capita newsprint consumption. But it is ranked seventh in the circulation of daily newspapers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

DISCRIMINATION STUDY VOTED BY U. N. BODY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—

With the support of nine of its eleven members, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities today adopted a resolution providing for a study of discriminations in specific fields, preliminary to recommending remedial action to its parent body, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The ballot was its final action on an agenda that required three weeks to complete. Professor Richard Hirsch of the United Kingdom and Joseph Nisot of France signified their concurrence with the part of the report, but recorded negative votes because of inclusion of one section to which they objected.

The action produced the greatest measure of unanimity during the session, which had been marked by more than the usual degree of sharp exchanges.

The measure calls for studies of discriminations in the fields of education, of employment and occupation, of political rights, of residence and movement, of immigration and travel, of the right to choose a spouse, and in the enjoyment of family rights.

If the subcommission's parent body, the economic and social council, approves, a special rapporteur will be selected from the subcommission's membership to formulate a plan of work. If this part of the plan fails, the study will be made by the secretariat.

The U. N. Human Rights Covenants

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Some Objections Expressed in the United States

By Arch Parsons Jr.

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ONE of the most reliable harbingers of spring at the United Nations is due to make its appearance soon at the U. N. Headquarters site along the East River. On April 14, the U. N. Commission on Human Rights, which has been attempting for four years to draft binding international agreements embodying these rights, is scheduled to go at the job again.

The commission, acting under directives from the recent General Assembly session in Paris, will attempt to draft two covenants—one containing political and civil rights; the other, economic, social and cultural rights. If the delegates are successful, a long and arduous task, it would seem, will have been capped with success. Such, however, will hardly be the case.

But 4-5-52
If the covenants are to be more than words on paper, they must be ratified by governments. But it is becoming increasingly apparent that the enthusiasm of at least one influential member of the commission towards ratification of the covenants has waned considerably since the task of drafting began in 1948. That government is the United States.

Most observers agree that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, American delegate and chairman of the commission during most of the drafting process, did not overestimate the importance of this country's position which she asked in 1950, "If the United States doesn't ratify the Covenant on Human Rights, who else will?"

LAST year, the American position was stated another way. An outstanding international affairs organization in this country—a private group—quietly sponsored two meetings of citizens called together because they represented the leadership of nearly all the diverse views in the United States concerning the covenants. The confidential minutes of the meetings offer this frank—and accurate—analysis:

"It was pointed out that the most important fact (about the progress of the drafts) is the attitude of the United States Senate, which is so negative now that it will probably not look favorably upon any international agreement of this character. On the international level, the most important political fact is that many coun-

tries are pressing in the U. N. for completion of the (covenants).

"Thus the Department of State finds itself in a cleft stick: its efforts to keep the United States in the forefront of the movement for human rights is threatened on the one hand by Senatorial complaints that we are going too far and, on the other hand, by the feeling of other states that we are not prepared to go far enough."

Sen. John W. Bricker, R., Ohio, has already introduced a resolution to reject the human rights covenants and to ask President Truman to instruct American delegates at the U. N. to "withdraw from further negotiations with respect to the Covenant on Human Rights." The resolution bears the signatures of at least fifty-six members of the Senate.

New York
TO DELVE into the Senators' motives would be to precipitate a political argument that would reveal little. It is possible, however, to examine the ammunition they are using in rejecting the covenants. Broadly, they have called upon three main objections (1) the covenants' articles contain "joker clauses," the interpretation of which would tend to restrict, rather than extend, human rights; (2) the covenants would be unenforceable and (3) the covenants—or any treaties, for that matter—will make deeper inroads upon the internal affairs of the United States than they will upon the internal affairs of any other government.

The first objection relates to articles in the drafts referring to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of expression and information; the right to peaceful assembly and the right of free association. There are clauses subjecting these rights to limitations in the event of an "emergency" or for the "protection" of "public safety," "order" and "national security."

The second objection concerns the failure of the drafts to provide that individuals and non-governmental organizations may petition directly to the proposed "Human Rights Committee"—the "enforcement" body which would be established under the covenants—if they feel their rights have been violated. The right of petition, as the covenants now stand, is reserved to governments only.

IT IS the third objection, concerning the unique effect that a treaty exerts on the laws of the United States, that has dominated opposition to the covenants in this country. Here the American Bar Association has led the way.

The association is not only opposed to the covenants in their present form but the A. B. A. House of Delegates went on record last month in favor of a constitutional limitation on the Federal government's powers to make any treaty or covenant.

Basis of the association's action was the 1950 and 1951 reports of its standing committee on peace and law through the U. N. These reports noted that the United States is faced with "a veritable barrage of new treaties sponsored by the U. N. in the social and political field" and went on to summarize the effect of a treaty on American law:

"A treaty lawfully entered into stands on the same footing of supremacy as does the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is generally self-operating in that it requires no legislation by either Congress or the (individual) State. . . . A treaty must be regarded as a part of the law of the state as much as are the state's own statutes and it may override the power of the state even in respect of the great body of private relations which usually fall within the control of the state. The treaty-making power might even be superior to those powers which are reserved to the states."

NOTING that there has been a "striking extension of Federal police power (in the United States) during the last thirty years through the exercise of the treaty-making power," the report expressed particular concern over a decision that year by a District Court of Appeals in California. Sei Fujii, an elderly publisher of a

Japanese-language newspaper in Los Angeles, had bought a small lot in that city. The city sought to stop the sale under California's alien land law, which denies Japanese aliens the right to buy property in the state.

The court's three judges called the law invalid, in a decision written by Judge Emmet H. Wilson, which stated in part:

"The (U. N.) Charter has become

the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding . . . clearly such a discrimination (the Alien Land Law) against a people of one race is contrary both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter which, as a treaty, is paramount to every law of every state in conflict with it. The Alien Land Law must therefore yield to the treaty as the superior authority."

WHAT disturbed the A. B. A. committee was the fact that the U. N. Charter, it had been thought up to this time, was never meant to be a legally binding agreement such as the human rights covenant eventually would be. The Charter stipulates that nothing in it "shall authorize the U. N. to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

"It is doubtful," the committee's report said, "that the Senate would have given its consent to the ratification of the (Charter) had the foregoing paragraph not been an integral part of it."

Then the committee made another—and for some Senators, a far more significant—comment on the Fujii case. Said the report, "The effect of this decision, if affirmed, is, of course, very far-reaching. It will furnish a treaty basis without need of any other constitutional sanction, for claiming invalidation of state laws that make any distinction or classification on account of sex, race, color, language, property, birth, status, political, or other opinion . . . the proposed Federal fair employment practices act may need no constitutional basis other than the U. N. Charter."

Since the U. N. Declaration of Human Rights, according to the California court, "implements and emphasizes the purposes and aims" of the Charter, the A. B. A. is of the opinion that the declaration is all that is necessary—if not too much. The Fujii case is on its way to higher courts for a final decision.

THE State Department has offered an answer to this line of reasoning. Last December John M. Cates Jr., the department's officer in charge of U. N. human rights and cultural affairs, wrote an article in the departmental bulletin in which he noted that the attempts of American delegates to arrive at suitable draft covenants has been the "subject of a good deal of discussion and some misconstruction."

"Basic to all preparation and all negotiations," he wrote, "is the view that the United States Con-

stitution is the supreme law of our land; that our own constitutional liberties must remain inviolate; and that our Constitution as the guarantee of our own civil liberties need not and shall not be affected adversely by an international covenant dealing with human rights."

In any event, our delegation to the U. N. Human Rights commission will carry a heavy burden into next month's session, for their position betwixt and between the Senate and their colleagues in the commission remains, and, if Mrs. Roosevelt's comment is still correct, as long as the State Department is in a "cleft stick," the covenants seem to be, too.

To Attend National UNESCO Conference



Mrs. Evelyn Harper has been chosen, with expenses paid, to represent the Kansas State Commission for UNESCO and Atchison County Council at the Third National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, Hunter College, New York City, N. Y., January 25-31, 1952.

Mrs. Harper is a member of the Kansas State Commission for UNESCO Executive Board and Vice-President of the Atchison County Council for UNESCO. She is principal of Lincoln Elementary and Junior High school, Atchinson, Kansas.



UNESCO DELEGATE — Mrs. Evelyn Harper has been chosen to represent the Kansas State Commission for UNESCO and Atchison County Council at the third National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, Hunter College, New York City, N. Y., Jan. 25-31. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Kansas State Commission for UNESCO executive board and vice president of the Atchison County Council for UNESCO. She is principal of Lincoln Elementary and Junior High School, Atchison, Kan.

Mrs. Sampson On National Commission

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago, Ill. attorney and civic leader, has been appointed to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. The Commission, a group of 100 American leaders in the fields of education, science, religion, business, youth, labor and the arts advises the government in its re-

lations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and helps to carry forward the UNESCO program in this country.

Mrs. Sampson On National Commission

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WASHINGTON

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Sampson Renamed To UN Post



EDITH SAMPSON

WASHINGTON — President Truman last week returned Mrs. Edith Sampson, brilliant Chicago lawyer, to the United States delegation to the United Nations. She will take the place of Dr. Channing Tobias who replaced her several months ago. She was the first Negro member of the delegation, serving as an alternate.

During the interim, Mrs. Sampson has made several speeches and public appearances in the United States to report on her travels in foreign countries.

Mrs. Sampson traveled extensively abroad during her first term and became one of the outstanding figures of the UN.



CONGRATULATED UPON APPOINTMENT TO UNESCO.—Mrs. Edith S. Sampson of Chicago is congratulated upon her appointment to the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO by Howland H. Sargeant, assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

Mrs. Sampson, who was in Washington recently, was an alternate representative to the fifth session of the general assembly of the United Nations in 1950 and has been actively interested in the United Nations since its inception. She has often visited UN headquarters

in New York as an observer for the National Council for Negro Women. A lawyer by profession, Mrs. Sampson has served 20 years as probation officer and then as assistant referee to the juvenile court of Cook county, Ill.

Mr. Sargeant headed the U. S. delegations to the last two general conferences of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization (UNESCO) in Florence, 1950 and Paris, 1951. He was elected president of the Paris conference, the first American to receive that honor.

Mrs. Sampson Appointed To UNESCO Group

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, former alternate delegate to the UN general assembly and special representative of the U. S. A. State department in Europe, last week was appointed to the U. S. National Commission for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization.

Mrs. Sampson was one of 100 American leaders appointed to the commission which advises the government in its relations with UNESCO and helps to carry forward the group's program in this country.

In civic life Mrs. Sampson is an Illinois attorney and civic leader. She has been interested in the United Nations since its inception. She is an active member of the UN association in Chicago, and has often visited UN headquarters as an observer for the National Council of Negro Women.

Several years ago, under the auspices of the World Town Hall of the Air, the Philadelphia-born attorney visited more than 20 countries. As a member of the program's panel of leaders of American citizen organizations, she participated in open debate on current political questions with leading citizens in countries visited.

A graduate of the John Marshall Law school in Chicago, Mrs. Sampson has the distinction of being the only woman ever to receive a master of law degree from Loyola university.

Her practice has been mainly in the field of criminal law and domestic relations. For some 20 years she served first as probation officer and then as assistant referee of the Juvenile court of Cook county, Illinois.

EDITH SAMPSON APPOINTED TO U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO



Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, shown above receiving congratulations from Howland H. Sargeant, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, upon her appointment to the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

The National Commission, composed of 100 leading citizens, serves as liaison between the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the American people and advises the Department of State on matters pertaining to UNESCO.

Mrs. Sampson was an alternate United States representative to the Fifth Session of the United Nations. (ANP)

Welcome Back Edith

President Truman last week returned Edith Sampson to the United States delegation to the United Nations. She will take the place of Dr. Channing Tobias, who replaced her after she made history by serving as the first Negro member of the American UN delegation.

Miss Sampson, a brilliant Chicago attorney, and the wife of another distinguished member of the Chicago bar, Joseph Clayton, established an excellent record during her first term on the delegation. Dr. Tobias, long a figure in international affairs, maintained the high standard she had set.

As she is about to take her seat again in this great world parliament, we are confident that Miss Sampson can make even a greater contribution. Not only is she thoroughly familiar with conditions in her own country, but her point of view has been enlarged, her background broadened by extensive travel and observation during the interim that Dr. Tobias was serving.

If she was qualified when first appointed, she is much better equipped now to speak for the United States.

Harry Truman was the first president to see the necessity for naming a Negro

to the delegation. His feeling must have been that representation of this country could not be complete without a Negro.

It is certainly to be regretted that his attitude has not sifted down through some of the other branches of our government. The State Department has been especially guilty of failing to give important assignments to Negroes even in instances where the appointment of a Negro would facilitate our relations with other peoples and effectively allay certain misconceptions about us that the Russians have seized upon to alienate us from countries anxious to be our allies.

Last week before delegates to the National Baptist Convention in Chicago, Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of Master in New York called for a greater use of Negroes as missionaries and in other foreign work.

Speaking specifically of the Far East, Dr. Robinson said: "Every door in Asia is open to Negroes in places where they do not open now to most white Americans. He said that Negroes were being effectively used in the Point Four and economic aid programs and that Negro Fullbright fellows were among this nation's best envoys. "The career diplomatic corps" he said

was conspicuous because of the absence of Negroes. The advantage we as a nation gain with a Negro as one of our representatives in the United Nations, is largely offset by our failure to use Negroes elsewhere in our international contacts.

New York Doctor to Head U.N. Geneva Health Office



Dr. Jerome S. Peterson

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 3—Dr. Jerome S. Peterson of New York City will become director of the Division of Public Health Services at Geneva headquarters of the World Health Organization on Dec. 8. The appointment was announced in a message received here today from Dr. Brock Chisholm, director general of the United Nations agency.

Since 1949, Dr. Peterson has directed health services for Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Gaza area and Israel.

Dr. Peterson was born in Brooklyn in 1903. He studied chemistry at Syracuse University and obtained his medical degree in 1931 from Columbia University. He took specialized work at the Harvard School of Public Health. He joined the Puerto Rico Health Department as an epidemiologist, and later served as a district health officer in New York City from 1935 to 1941.

He worked in China for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and then served with World Health Organization missions.

Dr. Peterson Heads WHO Big UN Health Unit Run By NY Doctor

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The United Nations World Health Organization Thursday announced the appointment of a colored man as director of its two million dollar Division of Public Health Services with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Brock Chisholm, director of the WHO, announced from Geneva that the post has been given to Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, 42, a WHO medical officer of New York City who since 1949 has directed the Health services for refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Gaza area and Israel.

Dr. Peterson, who is now in Beirut, began his new duties in Geneva on Dec. 8 where he will guide the work of the 2,000 employees of the public health service which has a budget of two million dollars.



DR. JEROME S. PETERSON

Graduate Of Columbia

Born in Brooklyn in 1903, Dr. Peterson studied chemistry at Syracuse University, obtained his degree in medicine from Columbia University and later specialized at the Harvard School of public Health.

He interned at Harlem Hospital, and later specialized in Tuberculosis studies in Puerto Rico. In 1942 he returned to New York to

become the second colored health officer in the city's Department of Health.

In 1944 he became an instructor at Long Island College of Medicine and later was an assistant Professor there.

Dr. Peterson became a senior surgeon of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1946 and was assigned to the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as epidemiologist of the China Mission.

Under the WHO he became chief of the China Mission in 1947. He went to the Middle East two years later.

Dr. Peterson is married to a physician, Dr. Vera A. Joseph, and has three children.



New York—Miss Mary E. Langford (left), recently appointed consultant in family planning for the World Health Organization of the UN, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart (center), of Toledo, O., president of the National Association of Colored Women, chat with Mrs. Philip W. Phillipsbury, of Minneapolis, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, at the organization's 32nd annual meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Miss Langford, who has been a field consultant for the Planned Parenthood Federation the past seven years, left Saturday for India on a year's leave to establish birth control clinics at the request of the Nehru government.



Specialists of the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the U.N. Specialized Agencies, recently announced a new approach to the control of cerebro-spinal meningitis—the most widespread epidemic disease in Africa, after concluding studies in the Sudan. Following the announcement Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., made a gift of terramycin to aid the Government of Sudan to combat the disease in that region. Here, Dr. C. A. Werner (left) Overseas Medical Director of that firm makes the presentation of the drug to Dr. P. M. Kaul, Director of WHO's Liaison Office in New York, at U.N. Headquarters.